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\$1 00. Flushcial Committee.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDNURD QUINCY, SANUEL PHIL-BAIGN, WEMPELL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible for the financial economy of the paper, and not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII .-- NO. 14.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

BROTHER GARRISON-The following article I have extracted from the last number of the 'Farmer's Monthly Visitor, an agricultural paper, edited by ISLAC HILL, and published at Concord, N. H. I ad it, in order that it may occupy a place in the Refage of Oppression.' I need not say any thing in recommendation of its claims to such a position; for I think you will readily acknowledge that a paragraph more worthy of being branded with the scorn of every friend of Truth and Humanity has seldom fallen under your notice :-

Colony of 20,000 Blacks in Canada.-This Col-Colony of 20,000 Blacks in Canada.—This Colony, settled in the fertile country between lakes fluron and Erie, seems to be flourishing. They have a Manual Labor School,—the British American Institute, at Dawn Mills, the head of navigation on the Sydenham River, 80 milles from Detroit, with a tract of 300 acres attached, and 7 buildings. A mong the new secular enterprises in progress is a large steam mill .- [Mec. and Farm.

The benevolent philanthropists of Great Britain may as well forego their labor of love, in enticing the slaves in the southern United States from their masters. They will only lead their victims into great personal suffering, and ultimate destruction. Fie negro race, bond or free, can never flourish north of Mason and Dixon's line, in the U. States. a Canada, the whole of them set free, will starve out, freeze out, and become extinct. As well may the generous Britons, interfering, in their mawkish pretensions to humanity, with American Institu-tions, existing by the force of things, attempt to colonize the inhabitable coasts of the Esquimaux with mankeys from the torrid sun of Africa, as find a permanent home in Canada for the colored race who are enslaved, to leave the comfortable roofs prepared by their masters, for a better enjoyment of freedom at the North.—[Farmer's Monthly Vis-

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

An anti-slavery reader would naturally suppose that the following article is copied from Hill's New Hampshire Patriot, the Boston Post, or the Washington Union. Not so. We extract it from the Albany Patriot, the organ of the ' Liberty League.' We wholly deny that Mexico is innocent and

unoffending. So far from it, we insist she struck the first blow, and that without the least plausi-ble justification—that everything had been done that reasonably could be expected of any geverament, to prevent a rupture with her. Regarding this point as established beyond all dispute, of course we are conducted to results entirely wide and dissimilar from those reached by our friends. We have no doubt, that if the British government, for instance, had occupied the same posi-tion in regard to Mexico that our own did, sh would have hung every man, woman and child in the nation, or have blown them to atoms with storms of iron and lead. The next point of disagreement between us is this. It is assumed that the annexation of Texas is the guilty cause of the war. That is true in a certain sense; as it is also rue, that he discovery of America by Columbus, the settlement of New England by the Puritans, the capture of Cornwallis by Washington and his army, may have been the cause of it. That is, those events preceded it, and may either, or all of them, have contributed to that result. But ben the question returns, was that act-annexathen the question returns, was that act—annexa-ation—n just ground of offence? Such an offence as to justify Mexico in gathering up all her resour-ces for an invasion of the United States, and actu-ally to commence the attack? That is the point, and nothing else. So very far from it, in our esti-mation that act of government did not afford the thest justification for the rage and resentmentich have arged on different dominant factions in Mexico, till they have met with a signal and most mortifying overthrow. Upon this point, the facts lie in our minds thus.

Upon this point, the facts lie in our minus trus. In 1834, the constitution of the Mexican States, which in stanaiu features resembled our own, and was established in 1824, was suppressed by Santa Anna, and a central despotism of the most grinding and unbearable claracter substituted for it. The people of Texus, then, with deliberation, and with better reasons than the fathers of our old revolution. ald assign, revolted, and at the end of a severe conflict, achieved their independence. They main-tained a distinct national existence and government uninterruptedly for eight years. All the leading powers of Europe, tesides our own govending powers to Emole, testines out our government, had acknowledged their independence and nationality. Mexico had successively sent three armies to subdue them, but without success, or the most distant prospect of it. For a long time she had desisted from the project of reconquering the revolted state and people. In the belief of these facts, without reference to other a that might be mentioned, it was our persuasion at the time, that no complaint could justly be arged against our goverament in the matter of annexing Texas. So we wrate, and so we spoke repeatedly. We see no cause now to change that opinion. Most unhappiy and wickedly, slavery contrived to give com-plexion and drift to that whole movement; other-wise it would have been regarded by every true heart with unmixed satisfaction. But more, per-haus, has already been said on this subject, than s importance under present circumstances and prospects demands. Let it pass.

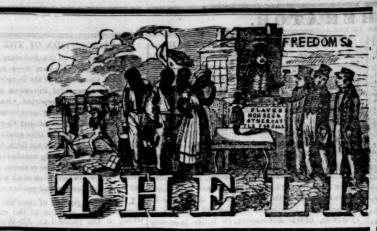
AN ABOLITIONIST IN THE INDIAN COUN-TRY.

The Rev. S. B. Treat, we believe an agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has been tarrying a short time in the Cherokee Nation, and we see by the last Advocate that he has left for the Cheetawa. Chactaws. This gentleman, we understand, is an avowed abolitionist, and his visit to the Indian country appears, in a great measure, immediately connected with this subject. We learn that he notified the missionaries who are supported by the Board, in the Nation, that the members of their churches had either to set their negroes free, or be deprived of the ministering services of the mis-securies of the Board. And we are much gratified to learn that the members of the churches regarded the interference of the Board as highly importanent, and declined freeing their slaves, under the pen-

and acclined freeing their seaves, and of losing the missionaries.

We are disposed to testify to the usefulness of the missionaries, in the Indian country, and would much regret that they were withdrawn from that interesting field, where they have done so much good, and can yet do much more; but if they are to remain in the Indian country upon the condition remain in the Indian country upon the condition that they be privileged to spread the infamous docthe of abolitionism, we say let them go. We lope and trust that missionary and abolitionist are lot to be synonymous terms, and we believe they are not, for there are other missionaries among the Indians! who do not require such onerous conditions for their service.—Arkansas Intelligencer.

It is with unfeigned ragret that we observe the foregoing notice of the visit of the Rev. S. B. Treat, by our friend of the Intelligencer. We must confess it is our conviction that the charge is incorrect, and calculated to abuse the public mind. It is our privilege to hold communion with the members of one of the churches under the supervision of the A. B. C. F. M. We have heard of no such propositions being made by Mr. Trea. as are laid to his charge—and are well member that pages such hare charge—and are well assured that none such have been made.—Cherokee Advocate.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1848

THE ANTI-SABBALL CONVENTION.

The loading of this gun made a such more noise than the discharging of it. It was but a 'quaker gun,' loaded with blank cartridge, and bursting at the first fire. At some of the sessions, there were but few spectators present; at others, the number is attendance was greater, comprising many who came, as a certain grave divine explained it, for exercise,—the pleasant follies of the scene producing a wiolent shaking of the sides, which is said to be very helpful to digestion. For our part, however, we felt more disposed to weep at the sin, than to laugh at the fun. We took our final leave of the spot, consecrated to the labors of Theodore Parker and Ethiopian Seremaders, with a deeper regard for the Sabbath than we felt before.—That must be a good institution, which rallies in opposition to it only such a silly and senseless set as the greater part of those who responded to the Anti-Sabbath call.

As none were allowed to act as members of the Convention, but such as were agreed, beforehand, in the numerous and extravagant principles satisforth in the 'call,' it was but a small body. It fact, it was only the Garrisonien faction, who make up the anti-shavery and auti-hanging meetings made up over again under one more name. Among those who took a very conspicuous part in the business, were at least four who must be regarded as deranged persons; while others were perilously of the Recorder; but we did not suppose that that The londing of this gun made wuch more noise

would have been out and out crazy, bad nature only furnished them with a sufficiency of brains to render them liable to such a calamity.

The ablest remarks are constituted.

The ablest remarks are constituted in the suppose that that paper was capable of descending so low in the use of Billingsgate language.

Here is another notice of the Convention, in a

heavy, straight-forward, and double bronzed impudence of his lying. And having once uttered a talsehood, he reiterates it with a tedious pertinact, which shows that he cleaves to the mendicant's maxim, 'that the glory of a lie is to stick to it?'

Another prominent spouter on the platform was Mrs. Mott. While she was speaking, we were forcibly struck with the truth of the doctrine of total depravity, as illustrated in this lady. Of graceful mien, with a pleasing and benignant aspect, and manifesting all those maturally anniable traits of character, which, in the view of many,

Ms. Epiros:—

visions of the Jewish code; that many did not even question the righteousness of an act, but the time of doing it; that human legislation had name this strange provision, that liquor should not be sold on Sunday, but might be disposed of on Monday, as though it were any worse to ruin men on one day than unother.

We believe the discussion of this question will be attended with good. More hereafter.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. pect, and manifesting all those inturally anniable traits of character, which, in the view of many, disprove the doctrine of depravity, it was yet evident, by almost every sentence which she intered, that her soul was rankling against the kingdom of God, and his Christ. She reminded us of the following passage in Knoxe's Historie of the Reformation; 'John Knoxe his awn judgment being by sum of his awn familiars demanded what he thocht of the Quene; 'If their be not in hir (said he) proud mynd, a crafty witt, and ane indurant Hairt against God and his Treuth, my judgment faileth me.' "P. 292, Edit. 1732.

But we have a nation of slaveholders, united to slave-y was a nation of slaveholders, united to slave-y when he had so four social compact, which provides that 'persons held to labor or service in one State, under the laws thereof, fleeing into another, shall be delivered up,' &c. I might cite other clauses and provisions of this compact, but I forbear, as no candid mind will deny that it throws its broad saction over the whole system of American slavery. The fact that three million slaves clank their chairs on our soil; that here mothers are robbed of

It had been decided, at the commencement of operations, that none should be allowed to speak in the Convention, who would not subscribe to the unutterable outrages of the slave system with as much indifference as to a tale of romance! Our There were some to whom this restraint of free claims of the pining bondman. Whence has flown There were some to whom this restraint of free discussion was very distasteful; and the forenous of the second day was chiefly occupied in an attempt to rescind this rule. One speaker said, that an adversary of their cause had told him, that when the last Convention of the kind was held several years ago, free discussion was allowed, and Amos A. Phelps went in and 'used them up' at such a rate, that they dared not shew themselves again during his life-time. But now, to avoid a like discomfiture from some other champion of the Sabbath, they had precluded the chance of naything being said in its favor. The speaker remarked, that if the Sabbatarians could 'use him up' in argument, he was willing to be 'used up; 'and the paltry dogmas of expediency. How incompatible with the profession, that we are a free, Christian nation!

'used up.'

S. S. Foster spoke forcibly on the same side; and did himself some credit by his honest consistency. Last evening, said he, I held up the Sabbath, in this house, to scorn and ridicule, to the ntmost of my power. But think you I would have done this, if I had supposed that the friends of the Sabbath who were present, were listening to me with gags in their mouths? No, never. Poer Foster, however, under the dictation of Garrison, was voted down; and meekly bowed his neck to the yoke, without further murmuring.

will deny that holiness, justice, and truth, embraced in the life, afford the strongest guarantee of individual and national prosperity?

W. L. Garrison tried, though with a very sheep ish look about the corners of his eyes, to repel the idea, that it was want of courage to meet their opponents, which caused them, on this occasion, to flinch from free discussion, of which he and his clan used to be such zealous advocates. No man that knows us, said he, with an effort to swagger the business through—no man that knows us will ever charge us with being afraid to meet our adversaries! But one woman will, though, exclaimed the shrill pipes of Abby Folsom, whose running commentaries enlivened all the debates.

Mr. Garrison's main pretence for sewing up the lips of the friends of the Lord's Day, was, that this was simply a meeting of professed and avowed Anti-Sabbath men for business, and not for discussion. They were now to do something. Hereafter there would be meetings for discussion in abundance. This was like the Dutch justice in Knickerbocker, who used to decide the case first, and then hear the pleas of the lawyers afterwards, so that he might not be bothered in making up his mind.

Mr. Benson, president of the Convention, took

Will deny that holiness, justice, and truth, embraced in the life, afford the strongest guarantee of individual and national prosperity?

Is thely and just to enslave our brother, or to assist in doing it? If not, then are we at war with the supreme law, by remaining in union with slave-holders.

Have we counted the cost of these monstrous serifices to the Moloch of slavery? Have we pondered well that truthful declaration, 'Whatsoever aman soweth, that shall he also reap?' If we sow oppression, we must inevitably reap its bitter fruits. Let us heed those beacon lights to which history points us, of nations which, to satiate their ambition and thirst for power, sacrificed the eternal principlea of justice and benevolence, and truth, embraced in the life, afford the strongest quarantee of

*EVANGELICAL' SCURRILITY.

The following article from the Boston Recorder, which appears in that paper as editorial, is quite a graph, on the score of sourcible to one side of the subject.

If the members were all agreed in the dogmas of the call, and had come ingester solely for the transwhich appears in that paper as editorial, is quite 'qual, on the score of scurrility, to any thing ever contained in Bonnett's Herald. We must open a new department in the Liberator,—the 'Refuge of Priestenart.' Should we do so, our resders will find in it rare entertainment. The Recorder is the coldest organ of 'evangelical' piety in New England, and this is its best defence of the first day Sabbath!

If the members were all agreed in the dogness of the call, and had come together solely for the transaction of husiness, they might have made short work. All that needed to be done, was to hear that huge batch of resolutions, which Mr. Garrison drew from the enpacious reservoir of his cont-pocket, as soon as the Convention was organized by the choice of officers, and to adopt them nem. con. Other resolutions and reports might have been heard and adopted to the end of the chapter. But no. No one thought about business, except when it was one thought about business, except when it proposed to remove the gag. Even H. C. Wright, for once in his life, was in favor of the previous

hess, were at least four who must be regarded as deranged persons; while others were perilously near the same and condition; and others still paper was capable of descending so low in the use

only furnished them with a sufficiency of brains to render them liable to such a calamity.

The ablest speaker was that Burleigh, so much more famous for what is on his head, then for anything in it. His appearance is slovenly in all respects; except that mass of flowing ringlets and frizzled beard, which is evidently dressed with the most affectionate care. Some one, alluding to those huge red curls, dangling down the reformer's breast and back, remarked that 'he could never want for a mess of carrots all the year round.'

The most influential speaker, whose dictates, whether opposed or not, swayed the whole course of things, was the redoutable Garrison himself. At every turn in the business, his hand grasped the steering our; and let his galley-slaves row with what intent they would, he guided all things at his will.

H. C. Wright was also on hand, with the air of one who affected to 'boss the job,' and pass himself of a most of the coularity as a speaker, is the heavy, straight-forward, and double bronzed impudence of his lying. And having once uttered a labelood, he reiterates it with a telious pertinacity, which shows that he cleaves to the mendical the couler of the convex to the mendical through the couler of the substantians did not carry out the benevolent provisions of the Jewish code; that many did not even question the rightcourses of an act, but the lime of doing it; that human legislation had made this grange mention.

ne. P. 292, Edit. 1732.

But we pass from the persons to the performances. While we were present on the first day, the chief outery was against the intolerable oppression of the Sabbath laws. Now, if there are any laws in the statute book which are a dead letter, they are those which prohibit the violation of the Sabbath. But by the way they were talked of in the Convention, one would suppose that they were enforced with a most cruel and oppressive riser.

The fact that three million slaves clark their chains on our soil; that here mothers are robbed of their babes; that all the endearing and tender relations of life are torn asunder; that the voice of weeping, lamentation and we ascends from the soil once watered by the blood of our ancestors in define of liberty; it would seem that this were sufficient to arouse this nation from its sleep of death, to reassert the glorious truth, that 'ALL MAN ARE CRETISO. It had been decided, at the commencement of the hand been decided by the hand by the hand been decided by the hand by the hand by

mind.

Mr. Benson, president of the Convention, took the same ground with Mr. Garrison. None must dissolved, slavery would exist (if it existed at all) speak who could not say 'Amen' to all the heresies in that long-winded call, because this is a meet-

ing for business, and not for discussion. The ar-Union would prove detrimental to the interests of commerce.' I reply, that every dollar that accrues to commerce by virtue of our covenant with slave-holders, will prove a direct curse to this nation. Talk of promoting the interests of commerce at the cost of liberty! at the expense of kamos interests! Shall' we place a higher estimate upon commerce than upon man, and shall we enslave and imbrate the latter to promote the interests of the former? Let the thought be seerned!

But it may be well to look at a few facts touching this point, which I copy from the 'Free American.'

'The nation is divided into two great systems of labor. The free labor, covering only two fifts of the territory of the United States. The Iree labor system more than supports itself, while the slave labor impoverishes, degrades, exhausts and sinks to wretchedness three fiths of the geographical limits of the United States. Why is this? of Talk of promoting the interests of commerce at the

labor impoverishes, degrades, exhausts and sinks to wretchedness three fitths of the geographical limits of the United States. Why is this? The South has greater natural resources for wealth and prosperity than the North, and yet there they are sinking under the withering, blasting curse of slavery. This has a disastrous effect upon the free States. A great internal trade is carried on between the North and South. We purchase their products for sale, ship a portion of them to fortween the North and South. We purchase their products for sale, ship a portion of them to foreign countries, and keep the rest for our own use; but we sell many millions worth more to them an nually, than we buy of them. The balance of which is a total loss to the North. Their slave labor systemato producing enough annually to meet its expenditures, renders them incompitent to pay this balance. Indeed, it takes all this balance to supply the DEFICIENCIES of their slave labor system. The sums thus drawn from the surplus earnings of Northern industry, through the channels of trade and our money institutions, every year to meet their wants, are immense. A committee was formed after the great break down in 1837, to ascertain, as far as possible, the amount that the North have lost in the South for an indefinite period; and the following facts have appeared. They are truly while, the advocates and supporters of the giant tain, as far as possible, the amount that the North have lost in the South for an indefinite period; and the following facts have appeared. They are truly startling. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, have lost in the South, \$162,000,000. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. \$196,000,000. New-York, \$200,000. On Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. \$196,000,000. New-York, \$200,000. On Making an aggregate of \$56,000,000 of the state of the sacred rights of dollars! which have flowed, like the waters of the Mississippi, from the fountains of your industry, to support Southern idleness and arrogance. The breakers of Southern bankruptcy have made a clear sweep over the North every five or six years, during the last forty years. Our manufacturers, merchants and capitalists have been prostrated and ruined, and the effects have fallen back upon the mechanics and laborers. This originated that wicked and miserable bankrupt law. The South, wishing to repudiate their Northern debts, have done it by passing an ex post facto law on bankrupty, being aided by Northern men who had been ruined by Southern bankruptey. You are now suffering these heavy losses and disastrous consequences, by tolerating American slavery. Well hath Mouras. Yes, your pockets, your children, your schools of learning, your benevolent institutions, are all now lenguishing as the result. Look at another source of lazation as the consequence of that imporerishing slave labor system. It renders them incompetent to bear their proportion of the expenses of the General Government, Hence 13,666,666 dollars, out of every 33,000,000 that the government expends,—which is their constitutional proportion, the state of things with regret, and many deplore and condemn it as an unmingled many deplored and condemn it as an unmingled many deplored and condemn it as an unmingled man powerishing slave labor system. It renders them incompetent to hear their proportion of the expenses of the General Government. Hence 13,666,666 dollars, out of every 33,000,000 that the government expends,—which is their constitutional proportion,—is, in fact, thrown annually upon the free labor portion of the country. Nothing is plainer than the fact, that if the slave labor system does not support itself, it cannot do a farthing towards meeting its proportion of governmental expenses.

its proportion of governmental expenses.'

Facts like the above might be multiplied to an indefinite extent; but enough have been adduced to prove that our union with slaveholders is attended.

Solvenies assand: Every observing man must be convenient assand: E

denote extent; but enough have been adduced to prove that our union with slaveholders is attended with no pecuniary advantage; that commerce only suffers by virtue of that union.

But, says another, 'a dissolution of the Union would be a declaration of war. This objection comes with ill grace from those who urge it, inasmuch as they entertain no hatred of war, in itself considered. They would drench the earth in human gore, to extend or perpetuate human slavery, or spread the carnage and desolation of war the world over, to subserve their ambitious designs; but to talk of war in behalf of the millions crushed beneath the giant arm of tyranny, is fraught only with terror to their seemingly pious souls! This government is rioting on the life-blood of three millions of men, women and children—declaring an eternal war upon every right to which humanity is entitled—and the very defenders of this most ungodly crusade would fain have us believe that they deprecate war! If we have entered into an allegiance with slavery, from which war alone can attended.

We must lose our humanity its righteously settled. We must lose our humanity first. All the increasing lights of the age are converging on this matter with a consuming splendor. Burbaric rulers are abolishing servitude, and no corner of Christendom can keep peace with the woring. But even were it otherwise—even if the subject could be suppressed, it would not be desirable. I hold it to be a special cause of rejoicing, in addition to all other reason for gratitude, that the people of this country are taking an increasing interest in the great vital question of Human Rights. I account it, at this present, the one most cheering sign in the condition of this nation. It indicates life, and it will develope life. There is nothing so good for men as to become interested in a great truth, in a central and divine principle of Right. It is the breath of Heaven. It re-creates—it regenerates them. It goes down into the depths of their real-with the world in the condition of this allegiance with slavery, from which war alone can absolve us, then let the cry be war! If compelled to choose the doom of slavery, or the results of war, for its extermination, for one, I say, GIVE ME THE LATTER. Rather than see my brothers and sisters sold like beasts in the market, would I see them slain, contending for their rights. 'Give me liberty, or give me death,' is the sentiment of all who deserve the name of freemen, and would transmit the glorious inheritance of liberty to coming generations. Give me the glorious death (if such it may be called) of him who knew his rights, and knowing, dared assert them; but let it never be said of me that I died a growthing seemed. allegiance with slavery, from which war alone can knowing, dared assert them; but let it never be said of me, that I died a crouching vassal at the footstool of the tyrant. I would preach no quiet submission to those, whose hopes and hearts are withering under the blasting curse of slavery; and although a dissolution of the Union might prove an incentive to insurrection, yet I would say, 'Dissolve the Union'.

But this great question that has risen, and is still stendily rising, growing to be the one question of the day and the age—it comes among us like an arch-angel of God, wielding the flatning marrow of our being, and try the souls of man, and at the spirit that shall pierce to the very marrow of our being, and try the souls of man, and yet shining in an awful and ravishing beauty. The divine idea of Equal Justice—a Universal Freedom—let it once present itself before the imaginations of men, and it will be as a vision of the open beaven, more sublime than the visible firmament knowing, dared assert them; but let it never be

terest in this subject which exists, and which is in-

solve the Union!

But this cry of war is only raised to frighten the cowardly and simple. The good and true are not intimidated or driven from any jrst and holy position, by any such consideration. War, for the last fifteen years, has been the direct and legitimate fruit of slavery; and it must ever be so, while slavery exists. If we would share the blessings of peace, let us cease to be the allies of slavery,—to be the minions of those who declare war upon the rights and liberties of their fellow-men.

Yours, for the overthrow of despotism,

"MECHANIC."

Milford, March 9, 1848.

From the 'Nineteenth Century, a new Quarterly Miscellany, published in Philadelphia.

O U R C O U N T R Y.

BY W. H. FURBESS.

I have spoken briefly of our free and social organization as a cause of gratitude. The state for the individual, not the individual for the state; this is the great principle of our social fibric, imperfectly realized as yet, but still recognized, and steadily coming for ward into broad midday light.

Now, first, if, divesting our minds of all prejudice and heat, we will only observe the free tendency

T'Yes' it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African-slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinas; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PER PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,"-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVERANT WITH DEATH

AND AR AGREEMENT WITH HELL

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 900.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF FOR-EIGN AFFAIRS TO THE DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Sir,-You know the events of Paris, the victory

AGENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Str.—You know the events of Paris, the victory of the reople, its heroism, its moderation, its pacification, the order re-established by the concurrence of the whole of the citizens, as if, in that interregnum of the visible powers, the reason of the public were alone the Government of France.

The French Revolution has thus entered into its definitive period. France is Republican. The French Republic has no occasion to be acknowledged, in order to exist. By natural law, as well as by the law of nations, it exists; it is the will of a great people, which does not demand its title but from itself. Nevertheless, the French Republic, desiring to enter into the family of instituted governments as a regular power, and not as a phenomenon coming to disturb the order of Europe, it is proper that you promptly make known to the government to which you are accredited, the principles and tendencies which will henceforth direct the foreign policy of the French Government.

The proclamation of the French Republic is not an act of aggression against any form of Government in the world. The forms of government have diversities as legitimate as the forms of character, the geographical situation, the intellectual, moral, and material development of nations. Nations, like individuals, have different ages. The principles which govern them have successive phases—monarchical, aristocratical, constitutional, republican governments, are the expressions of the different degrees of the maturity of the genius of

republican governments, are the expressions of the different degrees of the maturity of the genins of the different nations. They demand more liberty in proportion as they feel themselves capable of supporting more. They demand more equality supporting more. They demand more equality and democracy in proportion as they are the more inspired with the feeling of justice and love for the people. It is a question of time. A nation goes astray in ourrunning the hour of that maturity, as it dishonors itself in allowing it to escape without seizing upon it. The monarchy and the republic are not, in the eyes of true statesmen, absolute principles which are enemies to the death; they are facts which are contrasted to each other, and which can live face to face, while they under-

they are facts which are contrasted to each other, and which can live face to face, while they understand and respect each other.

War, then, is not the principle of the French Republic, as it became the fatal and glorious necessity of the Republic in 1792. Between 1792 and 1848, there is half a century. To return, after the lapse of half a century, to the principles of 1792, or to the principles of conquest and of empire, would not be to advance, it would be to retrograde with the advance of time. The revolution of yesterday is a step in advance, and not one backwards. The world and ourselves wish to march in fraternity and world and ourselves wish to march in fraternity and

eace.
If the situation of the Republic in 1792 explained the war, the difference which exists between that period of our history and that in which we live, ex-plains the peace. Apply yourself to the understand-ing of these differences, and explain them to those

around you.

In 1792, the nation was not one. Two nations (peuples) existed on the same soil. A terrible struggle still prolonged itself between the classes dispossessed of their privileges, and the classes who then the classes who then the control of the privileges are structured in the control of the co with the captive royalty, and with jealous foreigners, to deny the Revolution in France, and to reimpose upon it the monarchy, the aristocracy, and the theoracy by invasion. At the present day there are no longer any distinctions and inequality of classes. Liberty has freed all. Equality before the law has levelled everything. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and of which the National Assembly is to organize the benefits, is about to unite all. There is not a single citizen in France, to whatever opinion he may belong, who does not rally to the principle of the country before everything else, and who does not render it, by everything else, and who does not render it, by that very union, impregnable to the attempt, and to the fears of invasion.

In 1792, it was not the entire population who en-tered into possession of the Government. It was the middle class only who wished to exercise liberthe middle class only who wished to exercise liberity, and enjoy it. The triumph of the middle class
at that time was egotistical, as the triumph of every oligarchy must be. It wished to retain for itself the rights achieved for all. It was necessary
for it to operate a strong diversion against the advance of the people, by precipitating it (the people)
on the field of battle, in order to prevent a from
entering into the exercise of its own Government.
This diversion was the war. War was the idea of
the Monarchians and Girondins. It was not the
idea of the most advanced democratics, who wished like us the sincere regards and the complete reign ed like us the sincere regards and the complete reign of the people itself, comprising in that name all classes, without exclusion or preference, as the na-

this composed.

In 1792, the people was only the instrument of the Revolution. To-day the revolution is made by the people, and for the people. The people is itself the revolution. In entering into it, it carries into it its new necessities of labor, of industry, of instruction, of agriculture, of commerce, of morality, of prosperity, of property, of cheap living, of navigation, and, in short, of civilization, which are all the necessities of peace. The people and peace are but one word.

In 1792, the ideas of France and Europe were unprepared to comprehend and to accept the great harmony of nations among each other, to the bene-fit of the human race. The idea of the age which was closing, was only in the heads of some philosophers. Philosophy at the present day is popular. Fifty years liberty of thinking, of speaking, and of writing, have produced their result. Books, journals, and the tribune, have acted as the apostles of Expression of the produced the produced by the produced the produced

nals, and the tribune, have acted as the apastles of European intelligence. Reason spreading everywhere, and overstepping the frontiers of nations, has created that intellectual nationality which will be the achievement of the French Revolution, and the constitution of international featernity all over the globe.

In short, in 1792, liberty was a novelty, equality was a scandal, and the Republic was a problem. The rights of nations, which had only just been discovered by Fenelon, Monteequieu, and Rousseau, were so completely forgotten, buried, profaned by old feudal dynastic and sacerdotal traditions, that he most legitimate intervention of the people in its affairs, appeared a monstrosity to the statesmen old feudal dynastic and sacerdotal traditions, that the most legitimate intervention of the people in its affairs, appeared a monstrosity to the statesmen of the old school. Democracy made the monarchs, and at the same time the foundations of society tremble. To-day, thrones and the people are accustomed to the word, to the forms, and to the regular agitations of liberty, exercised in different proportions in all states, and even in monarchies.—
They will accustom themselves to the Republic, which is its complete form, in all the ripest of nations. They will recognize that there is a conservative liberty. They will acknowledge that there may be in the republic not only better order, but that there may be more real order in that government of all for all, than in the government of the few for the few.

But, besides these disinterested considerations, the sole interest of the consolidation and the duration of the Republic would inspire in the statesmen of France the thoughts of peace. It is not the country that runs the greatest danger in the war; it is the liberty. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget institutions for men. Thronea tempt the ambitious. Glory dezzles patriotism.—The prestige of a glorious name veils the attack upon the sovereignty of the nation. The Republic desires glory, without doubt, but it wishes it for itself, and not for Caesars or Napoleous.

Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless. These

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nksgiving. Boarding nished ex-e pupils.— he Ancient h branches near the ot, on the ton, in the nds, in the Wellington

and Mrs ository, 21

War with gard to Sla dies' Anti C. Wright.

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on any one. It has no occasion to say, that, if con-ditions of war are laid down to the French people,

it will accept them. The thoughts of the men who

ed to it. In the first place, its martial genius, its impatience of action, its strength accumulated during so many years of peace, will render it invin-

would turn against itself the recollection of its conquesta, which diminish the affection of nation

nd it would compromise the first and most use

cool principles of France-principles she can present without fear, and without suspicion, to her

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in

But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist any long-

er, except as facts to modify a common under-standing, and if the Republic declares openly that

its right and its mission is to arrive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense.

the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honorable guarantee than the letter of those

treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe

Endeavor, sir, to make the emancipation of the

Republic from the treaties of 1815 to be clearly un-

derstood, and try to show that that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the repose

of Europe,
Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the

Europe or elsewhere, should appear to

sounded in the decrees of Providence; if

reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in

land, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I, were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her government, in order

to lend additional strength to the facine of demo-

cratic governments—if the independent states of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were

imposed on their internal transformations-if the

right of alliance, among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the French Republic would believe it-

self entitled to arm itself, in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and the na-

onality of states.

The Republic, you see, by its first step, repudi-

ates the era of proscriptions and of dictations. She is decided never to veil liberty at home. She is

sterpose between the pacific radiation of its liberty and the regard of nations. She proclaims her-self the intellectual and cordial ally of every right,

of every progress, of every legitimate developmen

of the institutions of nations which wish to live on the same principle as herself. She will not at-

tempt any immoderate or incendiary propagand-ism amongst her neighbors. She knows that there

is no durable freedom, but that which grows of it-self, on its own soil. But it will exercise by the light of its ideas, by the spectucle of order and o peace which it hopes to give to the world, the sole

nd honest proselytism of esteem and of sympathy that is not war, it is nature. That is not the agi ation of Europe, it is life. That is not to embroi

the world, it is to shine from its place on the horizon of nations, to advance them and to guide them

at the same times. We derive even nope it. On

only question of war was mooted, a year ago, be-tween England and France. It was not Republi-can France which started that question of war; it

public has no nepotism. It inherits not the pre-

solidity of this natural alliance, counts more on the

soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men: Liberty, Equality, Fra

offences, the true commentary of those three words

at home; do you also give them their true com-

European powers; in fine, the declaration of alliance and amity to all nations. If France is con-

scious of its part in the mission of freedom and civilization, in the present age, there is not one of those words which signifies war. If Europe is

prudent and just, there is not one of those words

which does not signify peace.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Paris, March 2, 1848.

Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

that took place under my own observation. Amo

ed he had not sufficient force to protect the arch-' Gentlemen, spare the King.' One

masses, in a stentorian voice, responded—'We are not assassins; let the king go,' 'Yes, yes,' cried the multitude, 'let him go,' And he did pass

through those upon whom he had ordered his troops to fire, without injury, or a word of indignity. So did the Duchess d'Orleans, with her two

children, and the Queen, surrounded by the mul-titude. At Dux, the king and his family remained all night, till nine o'clock the bext morning, unmo-

all night, till nine o'clock the next morning, unmo-lested; and indeed every member of this numer-ons family has been permitted to pass through France, and to leave this country uninjured, and without suffering any indignity. So of the minis-ters; and now all the papers, proclamations and language of the people, are cultivating and en-couraging the feeling of mercy.

Another principle—that of integrity—has been

equally strongly marked. All the money, plate, jewels, and other valuables of the king and royal

family, which were found in the palace, have been carefully preserved, as they were first found by the laboring men, who first entered the palace; and all

laboring men, who first entered the palace; and all recompense for doing so has been refused. These sums which have been carted to places of safe keeping, amount to four or five millions; and when this operation had been completed, and every dollar was found secure, two men who had watched over the deposit for the last twenty-four hours, said to the officer who had the charge of removing

LAMARTINE,

by France, of the chains which weighed on its

. She gave immediately thereafter, by to on of the punishment of death for politic

tation of Europe, it is life,

will have to represent.

(Signed)

equally decided never to veil its democratic ciple abroad. She will never permit any or

the eve of the French Republic; nevertheless, the

territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are fact which it admits as a basis, and as a point of

depart in its relations with other nations.

more honorable guarantee than the

hans, beyond its frontiers.

declarations :-

VOLUME XVIII.-NO.14 PLYMPTON. A very good meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Stavery Society was held in this quiet town on Saturday and Sunday last. The Society assembled at ? o'clock on Saturday evening in Ellia's Hall, Levia Ford, of Abington, in the chair. Committees on Business, and on the time and place of holding the Business, and on the gappointed; also to present if possible, a larger house for this meeting on the mo The assembly, which entirely filled the Hall, was

then addressed by Mr. Ford, Samuel May Jr., Gra. eral Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, Long Moody, of Lynn, and Richard Thayer, of Bridges ter; also, in a very few remarks, by W. W. Bro after which, the society adjourned to the following morning at 10 o'clock.

On Sunday morning, the Seciety re-assembled in Ellis's Hall, Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, in the chair. An anti-slavery hymn was sung. Selec. tions from Scripture were read and prayer was offer. ed by Samuel May. A series of resolutions, report. ed by the Business Committee, was then read, which will be published hereafter, with the official reof the proceedings.

if the proceedings.

William W. Brown addressed the meeting in an interesting statement of the workings of Sha and of his own experience in it. He was followed by Samuel May, showing the impossibility that a pure and undefiled religion should co exist with sh. very, and orging upon all to show themselves the outspoken and determined foes of Slavery.

At half-past 12, the Society took a recess for as hour-at the expiration of which time, the meeting was again called to order; when R. Thayer spoke in support of the 3d resolution, which refers to the propriety of using the holiest of time, if there be such a distinction, for anti-slavery meetings. Lewis Ford made an earnest appeal to the andience for pecuniary aid to the anti-slavery cause. Loring Moody spoke on the prevalent ignorance in the popular mind respecting slavery, and its usurpations and ty, ranny; and replied to various inquiries put by eifferent individuals in the meeting. One gentleman arose, and said the meeting appeared to be of a different description from that which he had been told he should find. He was surprised to see a Chairman and a Secretary, and to find the speakers desirons of building up and strengthening whatever was good, instead of seeking the utter subversion of every existing custom, usage and institution. H had been told he should find, in our meeting, an as sociation for the spread of infidelity, and fo throw of the marriage institution, but he was inclined to think he had been misinformed. After a few remarks from S. May, the Society adjourned, to meet at 6 o'clock in the Congregational meeting. house, the use of which had been granted.

Accordingly, the closing meeting was held in the nore spacious meeting-house, which was well filled It was about 7 o'clock, before the meeting was called to order, when an anti-slavery hymn was sung Messrs. May, Moody, and W. W. Brown, success sively addressed the meeting. Close and incrested attention was given to the several speakers by the entire audience, with the exception of a few large boys in a remote part of the meeting-house, who behavior was not at all creditable to their parents and teachers, to say nothing of themselves, and inevitably led to the belief that they had not been trained up in the way they should go.' With this slight exception, all the meetings in Plympton were perfectly decorous, with much evidence of a deeply interested feeling in the great cause of Parroon FOR THREE MILLION AMERICAN SLAVES.

It is intended by the Plympton friends, that this meeting shall be followed by others on the same subject, for which due arrangements will speedily be

WORCESTER COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, AND QUARTERLY MEETING.

A Quantary Meesing of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of Worcester, commencing on WEDNESDAY, April 26. William L. Gartison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Henry C. Wright, Parker Pills

bury, William W. Brown, and other Advocates of

the anti-slavery cause, will be present. In confexion with the above, the Ladies will hold, for three or four days, a FAIR, of rich, elegant and useful articles, principally the donation of English,

Scotch and Irish friends, for the benefit of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Donations for the Fair may be sent to Mrs. JOHN MILTON EARLE, OF to Mr. JOHN C. WYMAN,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

A POEM ON GEN. TAYLOR.

The author has sent us a small pamphlet, entitled A Poem on General Taylor; or A Blow at the Root of War; in 'Rough and Ready' Messure. By a Country Miller.' We do not doubt his pacific and benevolent spirit, but we are utterly skeptical as to his poetical inspiration. We quote a few verses as a sample of the whole grist :-

Start not if we speak out ' Old Zachary'-The 'Rough and Ready General;
His kin were great men in Virginia,
His dress—the gray drab over all.
They say he's prompt, and brave, and kind,

Stout buits—his age is Pifty-seven; In a despatch speaks out his mind In full—though words count but eleven. The smell of blood rolls up to Maine,

The smell of blood rolls up to Maine,

Church bells and guns, the triumph peal;

Boombshells are born, troops drilled again,

And statesmen grasp the burnished steel.

Printers, Editor, and Deacon,

Mechanics, Loungers, Foots and Soldiers,

Rush to the field—to hear the Chap'ain

Pray, for blessings on the Heroes!

The Almighty rules, his counsels stand,

But searching you don't always learn,
But searching you don't always learn,
Why pace, plague, war, brood o'er a land,
Why good men fail, or Parties tun.
'The prudent learn, 'the wise may understand,'
When there's no seer, each man may look ahead
Since rotten laws, pride, just, mirrule the land,
Letting of blood may do the nation good.

Then if Midships cut the bushes,

Then if Midships cut the bushes,
Dragoons and Colonels fence the common,
Active privates trench the marshes,
How they might dress the old Dominion!
She has show'd her needs and mourned too long,
Once she was a thriving virgin,
She nurtured Henry, Washington,
Thomas, Monroe, and Madison. Thomas, Monroe, and Madison.

Then as by Lightning's telegraphs,
We send the news to Courts and Queens!
They'll wave their pure white kerchiels,

They II wave their pure white kerchiefs, In face of Polks and dakes and kings; Then—if the sturdy Taylor Quits—slaves and camp and livery, We'll hail him Grand Inspector— Of nature's joyful chivalry! We cannot comply with the request of the author,

who wishes us to assist him in circulating this Poem (!) in various States. The only evidence of sandy we can find about it is, that it intends to aim a blow at the root of war.' Mrs. Kirkland's Union Magazine, for April, is an

Mrs. Kirkland's Union Magazine, for Apraadmirable number, abounding with original patfrom some of the best Magazine writers of the
Among these are Mrs. Child, Mrs. Emmet,
Sigourney, Mrs. C. H. Butler, the editor, J Bay
Taylor, J. H. Hopkins, and many others. The
bellishments, of which there are no less than two
are excellent in design and execution, and the
pography and paper are faultless.

An immense meeting was held in the Park, New York, on Monday afternoon, to offer congratulations upon the late revolution in France. Mayor Brain presided, and there was a large number of speakers, among which were Poles, Frenchmen, Englishmen, &c.

The Court of Inquiry on Gens. Scott and Pillow, after hearing all the witnesses in Mexico, has determined to adjourn its sittings to the United States.

the property, 'Sir, have you forgotten us?-we' have enten nothing since yesterday noon.' The officer was astonished-asked them what they deas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and sail less to ask humbly the officer was astonished—asked them what they would have—they answered, 'some bread.' Upon his remonstrating with, and asking them to receive some compensation, they declined. He then asked for their names; they refused to give them; said they had not fought for money, and they were not in want of any thing but some bread to appease their hunger. At the Palais Royal, in the moment of victory, the masses rushed into the interior, and soon a man was discovered stealing spoons. They said, 'You are not of us—you are a thief—kneed down,' and instantly they shot five balls through his body, and labelled it 'thiet,' and left it for other scenes. The fraternity of feeling has been no less place of a great right and a great people in Eu-rope. They have a more noble object:—to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of our revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right, and to our honor, if they should be unacknow-I dged or threatened.
The French Ropublic will, then, not make war should make this meeting one of more than usual remarkably developed. One common sentiment importance and interest. The Southern boundary has seemed to move the entire body of the people of AMERICAN SLAVERY, which, since this Society has seeling to more the condition of laborers, relieve the honest poor, and give succer to the wounded; and these feelings have all been attended thus far by at the present moment govern France are these: It will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase its strength and glory, in spite of its moderation, it will be a terrible responsibility for France, if the Republic itself declares war without being provokment in all respects.

Paris, March 2, 1848. within its own territory, and redoubtable, pergreat excitement among the people, and you will be obliged to make concessions, to appearse them. The King remarked, 'that it was only a coffee-house affair, which they would put down in a few hours.' When he made his escape, he was dependent upon this servant to bring him two shirts; but he could not ston to take any general with his. ance, the spirit of nations, and the genius of; According to these principles, sir, which are the friends and to her enemies—you will have the goodness to impress upon yourselves the following

damask; and the elevation upon which stood the ment at the North, and have made the topic one of throne, and over and around which hong the most absorbing interest throughout the country, is the best evidence of the wisdom of their measures, and in blue frocks and trowsers; and on the throne it-should be the strongest incentive to still more strenself sat two in the same dress, each with a gun and buyonet in his hand, the butt of which was resting on the floor. They were busily talking, and entirely at home. On one of the large soms, sat a red-haired man, smoking his segar, with his feet on a ty of the overthrow of the felon system of Amenchair covered with silk damask, reclining at his ease, and singing some lines of the Marseilles Hymn, dressed in a gray jacket and trowsers. Generally, men and women who had rushed in, (and the woen were very numerous,) were promenading from un, to examine the interior of a build ing, which they seemed to feel belonged to them, and from a view of which they had been deprived

out seventeen years. The manifesto of De Lamartine, to the powers of Europe, has elicited almost universal admiration in France : how it will be received elsewhere, is yet Evening of Fast Day, at 7 o'clock, to celebrate the ocument, full of Johy sentiments, and concern in the limit of the limi ocument, full of lofty sentiments, and couched ing the immediate abolition of SLAVERY throughon may anglicise his words, and possibly his ions; but his spirit is like the wine of his own meeting. The public are invited to attend n mind one thing, Lamartine is untranslateable .native hills-if you expatriate it, you must adulter-

From the London Times, March 9th.

We shall not be misunderstood when we say, that while all our neighbors are having their revolutions, we must have a revolution of our ownone of the quiet and constitutional sort. All Europe is taking a start. Every country is contributing something to the movement. France expects to gain something by her change. The British people will be ashamed to be beaten in this respect. They must be able to vie with France in subordid ideas. She may enjoy the exclusive possible of the property of the property of slavery in the French colonies. The Melodeon subordid ideas. From the London Times, March 9th, splendid ideas. She may enjoy the exclusive posspecial nears. She may enjoy the exclusive pos-session of her three political goddesses, and much good may they do her. What will satisfy the Brit-ish people is, practical improvement. Once prove to allow any public meeting to be held in the Hall, to them that you have removed an abuse, destroyed (which is still dressed in the sable weeds of woe, in on in the removed at a third, and in the content of a full of the content to drop the ideal. We want, therefore, practical men: the ideal. We want, therefore, practical men; and a practical, that is, an efficient Minister, is all the dictator we require. A moderate budget of good measures, vigorously pushed, and ultimately carried, is the best revolution; amongst other reasons-because it is any whichoeday; In people the spasmodic movements in favor of a nominal ask not revolution in the common sense, but some erty throughout the whole south of Europe without decided progress; and, if it cannot get that pro-gress from one Minister, it will require him to alt-

es, with the National Guard; but one of the law- der, and good government." tensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself, let Spain be independent and free. France, for the less band always stationed himself as centry along-side of the National Guard sentry. It was soon found that these gentry were not of the most honest kind. For they contrived to force open doors Provisional Government: conformity of principles, than on the successions of and drawers, and to pass objects of value through Such is, sir, the spirit of the councils of the Rethe gratings of the Tuilleries, to companies out-side. At first food was sent to them, as to soldiers invariably be the character o. the policy, frank, firm, and moderate, which you on a post; but this being withheld, they contrived to procure some. At last, the Prefect Caussidiere begged them to dislodge. They flutly refused; The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its declared that they had fifty rounds of ammunition er man, and would set fire to the clinteau, if atlodge these desperate men. An assault could scarcely be asked of the good citizens who compose the National Guard; police there was as yet one; and the soldiers had declined to attack the people. The only corps that could be got were the youths of the college of St. Cyr-1. e. the sons mentary abroad. The sense of these three words, applied to our external relations, is this: the breakof the best families of the kingdom. The Prefect accepted their offer of reducing the brigands; and the latter were summoned on Monday night. In principle and its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great reply, they offered to decamp, on condition that each one of them was to have a pension of 800 francs a year, and that none of them were to be incs a year, and that none of them were to be arched on marching out. The Prefect refused the honest terms, and gave them till ten this orning, to submit. At ten, this morning, the boys St. Cyr, well armed, marched into the court of a Tuilleries, with a crowd of Parisians gathered outsands strong to witness the fun. They were searched on marching out. The Prefect refused these honest terms, and gave them till ten this morning, to submit. At ten, this morning, the boys of St. Cyr. well armed, marched into the court of thousands strong to witness the fun. They were in part disappointed; for the brigands, frightened at the determined aspect of the St. Cyr scholars, the most sincere and loyal preparation for the new era on which we are about to enter at the determined aspect of the St. Cyr scholars, consented to march out without setting fire to the palace. Some were searched; all had dellars in abundance. Some were marched to the Hotel de Ville, and some escaped. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the scholars of St. Cyr.?

Humanity has marked all the movements of the people and government. I have referred to some, but there are others, and authenticated, besides alothers, was the conduct of the armed multitude ars and wardrobe have unquestionably suffered .when they had the King in their power, with on-ly a small force of the cuirassiers to protect him As he was escaping, near the closing scene of the drama, one of the officers cried out, as he perceiv-

lars and wardrobe have unquestionably suffered.—Some of them were found wearing three shirts and two pairs of pantaloons;—and Louis Philippe landed in England without a change of either!

You may imagine the final of amusement these incidents afford the Parisians, with their keen sense of the ridiculous, especially if spiced with mischief or damage to the powers that were. The operation of disarming these patriots with a dash of the brigand, was not accomplished without some

rascality' had its teeth drawn and claws pared quietly.

Down with the Fortifications.—Popular jealousy of the fortifications constructed by the late Government, for overawing the people, has produced an important concession. The Commissary of the government at Lyons, published the following decree, on the 5th inst:

'The fortified energia, which extends between Lyons and La Croix Roussa, shall be demolished, with the exception of fort St. Jean, which is considered indispensable for the common defence, and of the barracks necessary for the services of the republic. The Provisional Government shall.

the execution of the present decree is confided to the military engineers, and the demolition shall commence on the 5th inst. Public order, which must solemnly prevail during the execution of that great measure, will be maintained by the zeal and patriotism of the National Guard and the people. Those who should disturb it are enemies to the Republic.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, APRIL 7, 1848

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the AREST CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the They BROADWAY TABERNACLE, New York, on TUESDAY, the minth day of May, at TEN o'clock, A. M.

The present aspect of public affairs in this country.

should make this meeting one of more than usual was formed, has been removed from the Sahine t the Nucces, it is now proposed by its guardians to the most reasonal le demands upon the govern-Republic. We have little reason to expect a more favorable termination to the two years' war waged, at an enormous expense of blood and treasure, for The King lost his breakfust on the morning he escaped. When the insurgents entered, they found the table not only set, but the repast prepared and served upon it. The king's servant said to him just before that time—'Your majesty, there is a

but he could not stop to take any money with him, and at Drux, his friends raised two hundred france. Since its formation, Slavery has not been abolished In the room where the King had his throne, a curious scene was presented. Furniture by scattered in every direction—mon were smoking and lounging upon the chairs covered with rich silk ment at the North, and have made the topic one of uous and self-denying toil.

The old and tried friends of the cause and the CAN SLAVERY, are urged to make this meeting

GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't WENDELL PHILLIPS, | Secretaries.

FRANCE AND EMANCIPATION.

There will be a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at the MELODEON, on the magnanimous act of the French people, in decree-

W. L. GARRISON, President. S. H. GAY,
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

consequence of the death of John Quincy Adams, until after the delivery of Mr. Everett's Oration.

As yet, no call has been made in Boston, for a public meeting of the citizens, to congratulate the people of France on their adoption of a republican form of government ! The Daily Advertiser anenks of the revolution in the following querulous tone :tween England and France. It was not Republican France which started that question of war; it was the dynasty. The dynasty carries away with it that danger of war which it had given rise to for Europe, by the entirely personal ambition ocits family alliances in Spain. Hence that domestic policy of the fallen dynasty, which weighed for seventeen years on our national dignity, weighed at the same time, by its pretensions to another crown at Madrid, on our liberal alliances, and on peace. The Republic has no nepotism. It inherits not the present and the present of the pres

TO OUR BRETHERN IN THE COLONIES.

'In presence of the noble and generous victory of the people, whence will spring liberty for all, y recommend our brethren in the colonies to remain calm and tranquil. They will thus give to the Provisional Government, which is composed of citizens devoted to the cause of emancipation, the power and liberty of mind which is necessary for the preparation of this great and lammane measure. Soon their will be neither masters nor slaves in the colonies. The republic will give the latter to France as new citizens. But it is necessary that each should well understand the rights and duties conferred upon them by the name of citizen. We must all, by our love of order, labor, and true ty, prove ourselves equally worthy of that name with the heroic people of Paris. We must, by our calmness and moderation, teach not merely France, but the whole world, that we are capable of making the greatest sacrifices, and exercising the great-

We must facilitate the task of government by A Paris letter of the 7th, speaking of these unwited guests, says:

They have lived at rack and manger in the palce, ever since it was entered, and the royal celce, ever since it was entered, and the royal celblem, which it will be the endeavor of the Reputs blem, which it will be the endeavor of the Re

of the brigand, was not accomplished without some anxiety, at least on the part of the public. But tracality had its teeth drawn and claws pared consult his beart, in order to pursue its realization.

and of the barracks necessary for the services of the republic. The Provisional Government shall, by another decree, appropriate the ground and buildings of the enceinte to some object of public utility.

The execution of the present decree is confided to the military engineers, and the demolition shall commence on the 5th inst. Public order, which

this will be one of the first acts of the Constituen Assembly. We therefore recommend to all, patience, hope, union, order, and labor.

A. F. Perrison, Captain of the Marine Artillery?

THE SUCCESSOR OF JOHN Q. ADAMS. The election, to fill the vacancy in the U.S. House of Representatives, occasioned by the death of John Quincy Adams, took place in the Eighth tions for a Convention of the People for the purpose District, on Monday last. The candidates were— of effecting a peaceful Secession of Massachusetts Hon. Horace Mann, (Whig)-E. K. Whitaker, Esq., (Democrat)-Gen. Appleton flowe, (Liberty.) The Of course, in the present inert state of public sentiresult was as follows, Holliston being the only town ment, it was not expected that they would make a not heard from in the District:- Mann, 4254; Whit- favorable report; and as they could neither deny no aker, 1839; Appleton, and scattering, 1065. Mann's refuse any of the reasons set forth by the petiti majority; 1350. Gov. Brigg's majority, in the same

District, at the last State election, was only 446.

efforts to promote the Education of the People in this country. In point of intellect, of integrity of character, of true self-respect, no better successor would Mr. Adams himself desire, if he could speak audibly from his tomb. On the subject of slavery, MENT, Mr. Mann bas always acted a non-committal part; and the support given to him by the Boston Atlas, the organ of the cottonecracy, is a bad omen—though the Whig was equally friendly to his election. From his letter, accepting of his nomination, we make the following extract, which has a strong antisalvery to be. The peorle are excellent—now of the support given to him to have a strong antisalvery to be. The peorle are excellent—now of the support given to be a strong and the support given to be supported by the support given to be supported by the support given to be support given to him by the Boston Atlas, the disposition to give them any protection what ever:—thus destroying the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the support given to him by the disposition to give them any protection what ever:—thus destroying the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to variable t anti-slavery to ne. The words are excellent-now

'The enactment of laws which shall cover waste territory, to be applied to the myriads of human beings who are hereafter to occupy that territory, is a work which seems to precede and outrank even education itself. Whether a wide expanse of country shall be filled with beings, to whom educatio is permitted, or with those to whom it is denied— with those whom humanity and the law make it a duty to teach, or with those whom inhumanity and the law make it a legal duty not to teach, seems preliminary to all questions respecting the best system of slavery, duty to teach, or with those whom inhumanity and preliminary to all questions respecting the best system and methods for rendering education effective. * * There is a crisis in our affairs. A territory in extent far exceeding that of the thirteen be divided into a dozen sections; and these sections may be erected into separate States, each which shall be so large that Massachusetts one of which shall be so large that Messachuseus
would seem but an inconsiderable court-yard, if
placed in front of it. Parts of this territory are
fertile and salubrious. It is capable of supporting
millions and millions of human beings, of the same
generation. The numbers of the successive genvery.

VI. Because it is morally degrading and point
State glorying in its freedom, to be in partnership
with States glorying in the institution of Slavery.

VI. Because, by the annexation of a foreign generation. The numbers of the successive generations, which in the providence of God are to inhabit it, will be as the leaves of the forest, or the sands on the sea shore. Each one of these is to be a living soul, with its joys and sorrows, its hopes and fears, its susceptibilities of exaltation or abasement. Each one will be capable of being formed into the image of God, or of being deformed into the image of God, or of being deformed into

into the image of God, or of being deformed into the image of all that is anti-godlike.

These countless millions are to be our kindred; many of them, perhaps, our own descendants; at any rate, our brethren of the human family; for has not God 'made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth?' In rights, in character, in happiness; in freedom or in vassalage; in the glorious immunities and prerogatives of knowledge, or in the debasement and superstitions of ignormance; in their newword-looking aspiration of the say longer binding on those who were the original parties to it, and ought not to be considered as in existence.

VII. Because, even if this annexation were not a subversion of the Union, as formed in 1787, still we regard the Constitution of the United States, as to its compromises in behalf of slavery, as 'a coverant with death, and an agreement with hell,' which ought to be immediately annulled by a free, moral, and Christian people; and because, so long of ignormance; in their newword-looking aspiration. of ignorance; in their upward-looking aspiration as they shall consent to it, the people of this Com-and love of moral excellence, or in their downward-monwealth will be morally and politically responlooking prone rushing, to brutten appeared and looking prone rushing, to brutten appeared by the alliance of the North with VIII. Because, by the alliance of the North with what shall these millions of our fellow-creatures be?—for it is more than probable that this very generation—nay, that the actors in public affairs, ida, and Texas, which it otherwise could not

If we enact laws and establish institutions, under whose benign influences that vast tract of ter-ritory shall at length have myriads of human beings, each one a free-born man; each one enjoying the inalienable rights of the liberty and the pursuit of happiness; each one free for the cultivation of his capacities, and free in the choice and in of time shall come, the equity and the honor of fra-

terranean cave has been discovered, deep down in whose chambers there is a pool of water on which no beam of sunshine ever shines. A sightless fish is said to inhabit this rayless pool. In this painted, indeed the rudiments of a signal organized for the passage, and is ground coarsely in Ireland, 'leaving the hull on, which is almost a fatal poison.' If we can find room for this letter, we will do so. animal, indeed, the rudiments of a visual organ are supposed to be dimly discernable, but of an orb to supposed to be dimly discernable, but of an orb to refract the mys of light, or of a retina to receive them, there is no trace. Naturalists suppose that the progenitors of these animals, in ages long gone by, possessed the power of vision, but that, being buried in these depths, by some convulsion of Nature, long disuse at first impaired, at length extinguished, and has at last obliterated the visual organical reform everywhere—every one who wishes access to some of the heartiest and soundest minds in that country, ought to be its subscriber and reader. The Weekly parts of each month, in which it is published here, are stitched into a single cover, guished, and has at last obliterated the visual organ itself. The animal has sunk in the scale of being,

brethren and children, should we shat up from them the Book of Knowledge, or send their senses so that they could not read it. Thus will it be with all our God-given faculties, just so far as they are debarred from legitimate exercise upon their legitimate objects. The love of knowledge will die out when it ceases to be stimulated by the means of knowledge. Self-respect will die out under the ever-present sense of inferiority. The sentiments of truth and duty will die out, when under the ever-present sense of interform.

sentiments of truth and duty will die out, when cunning and falsehood can obtain more gratifications than frankness and honesty. The noblest tions than frankness and honesty. The noblest & Co. New York; Crosby & Nichols, Boston. impulses of the human soul, the most sacred affections of the human heart, will die out, when every sphere is closed against their exercise. When THE STAIN ON OUR NATIONAL CHARACsuch a dreadful work is done, or threatens to be done, can any one stand listlessly by, see it perpe-trated, and then expect to excuse himself under the false, impious pretext of Cain—'Am I my brother's keeper?'

Fully, then, do I agree with you and the delewhose voice and vote shall, on all occasions, be

Sabbath Convention in this city, about which they are circulating all manner of falsehood and scurrili-The Investigator pertinently says-

' Probably no event for a great many years, has struck so much terror to the church and elergy, as that she is insensible to the degradation of her presents that Sabbath Convention, recently held in this city. The acknowledged ability and purity of character of its movers, under it an occasion of the very highest interest, and gave it a most powerful influence in favor of liberal principles. The sectation process without occasion of the presented, land of liberty. steam of the practical principles. The sectarian papers without exception denounce it in the severest terms; and not satisfied with this, they completely falsify its object. But this was to have been expected, and instead of being any injury to the convention, it has in fact redounded to its honor, since the opposition and abuse of bigois, pharisees, and hypocrites, is always set down by thinking and reflecting men as so much sterling praise; and as the bigois will find it in this case, as they see the influence of this Convention destroying their teraft.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The Committee on the Judiciary, in the Legisla ture of this State, to whom were referred the peti from the Union, have reported ' leave to withdraw for Secession, they wisely concluded to say nothing The following were those reasons, which we again record for the consideration of all who revere liberty, Mr. Mann has made himself famous, on both sides record for the consideration of all who revere libe of the Atlantic, for his indefatigable and unequalled and for the inspection and verdict of posterity:

I. Because a portion of the citizens of this Con monwealth, on account of the color of this Commonwealth, on account of the color of the skin
which it has pleased an All-Wise Creator to bestow upon them, are not permitted to visit the
Southern States, under penalty of fine, IMPRISONMENT, or ENSLAVEMENT FOR LIFE—the
Federal Government having neither the power nor
the disposition to give them, any protection what ouls of men.

the souls of men.

II. Because the measures taken, in strict conformity with the Constitution, to bring these outrages to the notice of the Federal Courts, have been forbidden, under legal penalties, by the Slave States, and the Agents of the Commonwealth, specially deputed for this purpose, have been DRIVEN BACK

WITH INSULT AND VIOLENCE.

III. Because the lives of other citizens of the Commonwealth are put in imminent peril at the South, if, on visiting that portion of the Union, they which is there cherished, and defended by the most frightful instrumentalities.

IV. Because it is impossible for those, who

al States, when they repelled the power of Britian, has lately been udded, or is doubt-and that they are endowed by their Creator with an Great Britian, has lately been udded, or is doubt-less about to be added, to our national domain.

The expanse of this territory is so vast, that it may fellowship with slaveholders; for Liberty and SLAVERY are, and necessarily must be utterly tagonistical to each other.

V. Because it is morally degrading and politi-

fellow-creatures the South, the Slave power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florbefore the sands of the present year shall have run out, will prescribe and fore-ordain their doom. and is now successfully waging a war of invasion against Mexico, for the acquisition of a large portion of that injured Republic, mainly, if not exclusively, to secure its own tyrannical supremacy over the entire country, and to multiply the number

HOWITT'S JOURNAL.

This admirable Journal of Literature and Popular Progress, edited by William and Mary Howitt, conthe rewards of his labor;—if we do this, al-though the grand results may not manifes: them-selves for a thousand years, yet when the fulness contains five engravings, and numerous prose and contains five engravings, and numerous prose and wingothers by the real wing the real wing the real wingothers by the real wings the real win the real wings the real wings the real wings the real wings the the indulgence of bestial appetites instead of the sanetities and securities of domestic life—then, possible securities and securities are life—then, and securities and securities of domestic life—then, possible securities and securities and securities and securities and securities of domestic life—then, and securities and securities and securities and securities and securities of domestic life—then, and the mountains shall crumble away by not security and against and securities are securities and securities and securities and securities and securities are securities and securities and securities and securities are securities as a securities and securities are securities as a securities are securities as a securities and securities are securities as a securities are securities as a securities are securities and securities are securities and securities are securities as a securities are securities and securities are securities are securities are securities and securities are securit until the mountains shall crumble away by age, clothing sent from this country, and avers that, in until the mountains shall fall in rottenness, these mountains and these arches will never cease to echo back the execrations upon our memory of all the great and good men of the world. And this retribution, I believe, will come suddenly, as well oft-times going to waste. Another sad and serious evil has b In one of the South western States, a vast sub- ea gets damaged on the passage, and is ground

The following commendatory notice we copy from

its ell. The animal has sunk in the scale of being, until its senses are accommodated to the blackness of darkness in which it dwells.

'Thus it will be with faculties, above the surface of the earth as well as below it. Thus will it be with human beings, as well as with the lower or ders of creation. Thus will it be with our own brethern and children, should we shot up from them the Book of Knowledge, or sealtheir sense that they could not read it. Thus will it be that they could not read it. Thus will it be the whole read of the profit of benevolence, and to clean the profit of benevolence, and the profit of benevolence, and the profit of benevolence are the profit of benevolence.

The American Agents for the Journal are Bedford

TER.

Extract of a letter from a devoted friend of the

anti-slavery cause in Wrexham, Wales:-. Would that we could congratulate you that the nonster Slavery was no more; but he spill livesgates of the Convention you represent, in saying that the successor of Mr. Adams should be one Christian, It is appalling to think of, and scarcely exercised in extending and securing liberty to the can we realize it. Some monstrosities lose their human race.' Of course, I do not understand you to imply any violation of the Constitution of the and accustomed to dwell upon them. Not so with United States, which every Representative swears American slavery. The very land has become a proverb and a by-word, and more and more an ob-ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION. We have never jeet of contempt and execuation. Ten righteous ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION. We have never known the real elerical 'wolves in sheep's clothing' men would have asved Sodom, and there are choice more deeply alarmed, excited and enraged by any single meeting for reform, than by the late Anti-Sabbath Convention in this city, about which they estimation of the wise and good in every country, Their contortions amuse us, their howlings de- every clime. But what might she be! But for this ight us, their lack of nerve excites our contempt .- foul blot, and other evils attendant on and inseparable from it, she would be as a city set on a hill, for the admiring gaze of the wide world. Alas! alas! that she is insensible to the degradation of her pres-

WHOL MIDDLESEX This Society City Hall in Lo p'elack, A. M. Henry Abbot, o. The Secretar elected Presider Samuel May chusetts Anti-S prayer, and read xxxiv, and Luk sed the meeting true and pure re of the best and and showing the

the day than the ings is held slavery cause

church of Chris and guilt of the Parker Pillahi ligion of the co corrupt pab lie Adjourned to The meeting Mr. Pillsbur character of the its striving for

claims of hum had refused to behalf of the w kind, and so ma and set in motio nian, Moral Reaccomplish the b engaged in. said he knew ments of pure we had met to done enterprise millions of the raising them to ing to them their was a matter of good, the prayer co-operation of Men thought quested the ch

help us to break think so; he ki perionce what He knew too we who saw a mot sold and driven see them more that the story o possess the relig amazement at t high pretences Adjourned to

his usual feeling tell well for our in himself, when not something t heart is not of I soul, the first is W.W. Brown ed. What has plished? It see the question we servers of progr But five or a any railroad we it is not so ; an

was for the acc would not alloy first class, irres dreds of church dious negro-p the slaveholder with iron hand But not so nov far advanced to the hunting gro of the United S the founders of public sentimer were going bac the early writing to keep pace v of public senti-

employing their alaves. Rhode Michigan wer worthy exampl After showing upon the North tion, and the North that it c closed his rem master. Enach marks of his or Parker Pills! shown what ar what slavery h and support of vy at its comm world's histor the country, ar

a morbid sen were but few u to be the mothe ame; the highe mother of a M crat, The hig greatness had great mass of ime would cor so great in Mi ed in the char of America. The followi seen offered aceting adjou

> pread and tri umanity is week, (the on ing people,) to worship, at t either too ign timple and au 2. Resolved ruth and free ecration, and redeeming me despotism, in a

eritical preter the Sabbath Sabbath. 3. Resolver ly, which harch memb while it emple Mexico, and of these bute tion, is a com

elected President pro tem. Samuel May, Jr., General Agent of the Massa cusetts Anti-Slavery Society, being present, offered prayer, and read portions of Scripture from Jeremiah prayer, and Luke xiii.; after which, Mr. May address the meeting, showing that wherever slavery preded, was tolerated or upheld, there could be no values and pure religion : vindicating the employment of the best and holiest time for anti-slavery purposes, of the best and showing that this is a more truly Christian use of the day than that for which the great body of meetngs is held this day; and defending the antilarery cause from the charge of attacking the church of Christ, because it exposes the corruption

and guilt of the church of the land Parker Pillsbury followed in a review of the religion of the country, and in a keen rebuke of the person public sentiment of the times.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON.

The meeting again assembled, Henry Abbot in the

Mr. Pillsbury continued his remarks upon the character of the church of the land; its pretensions, s striving for popularity, its indifference to the hims of humanity. He showed how the church had refused to engage in the great efforts made in behalf of the well-being and improvement of mankind, and so mank ind had been obliged to organize and set in motion, Peace, Temperance, Washingtopan, Moral Reform and Anti-Slavery Societies, accomplish the purposes which the church ought to

W. Brown then addressed the meeting. He and he knew of no cause that possessed the elements of pure Christianity more than did the one we had met to advance. The mighty and stupendons enterprise of redeeming from slavery three milions of the most abject of human beings, and pany them to the condition of MEN-of restorog to them their lost rights, their personal security, was a matter of no small importance in itself, and demanded the aid of the virtuous, the help of the good, the prayers of the religious, and the hearty of the brave throughout the world.

Men thought we asked too much when we r prested the church to come up to the rescue, and in us to break the fetters of the slave. He did not oak so; he knew by long weary years of sad experionce what it was to be a slave in this country. He knes too well the heart-breaking anguish of him dand driven away to an unknown land, never to ser them more in time ; and knowing, as he did, that the story of the outrages committed against his nce was no new thing to those who boast that they passes the religion of the land, he was filled with maxement at their apathy, and would scorn their high prefences to moral honesty,

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

Mr May came forward, and spoke some time in s usual feeling and impressive manner, which must tell well for our cause; and he who could say withhouself, when he closed his remarks, that he had not something to do for the slave, must be one whose beart is not of flesh, and in whose dark, benighted ul, the first idea of Christian duty has never had

W W. Brown then said, it had been repeatedly asked. What has the anti-slavery movement accomplaced? It seemed to him that the men who asked the question were very ignorant, and but poor obervers of progress, in any form.

But five or six years ago, not a first class car on my railroad was opened to the colored man. Now and so : and if the second class car was used, it was for the accommodation of those whose means would not allow of the expense of a passage in the first class, irrespective of color or condition. Hundreds of churches in the country had abolished the odous negro-pew system. There was a time when the slaveholder could come to the North, and grasp with iron hand his defenceless slave, and scarcely a three was heard in opposition to the wicked deed. But not so now; the great mass of mind was too was done in the face of the Constitution and laws of the United States, it went to show how rapidly the founders of the anti-slavery cause had modified public sentiment. Politicians, all over the country, were going back into the past, and searching over the early writings of Garrison and Foster, in order tokeep pace with the upward and onward advance of public sentiment. Massachusetts and Vermont had passed laws prohibiting the use of their jails, or employing their officers, in the recapture of fugitive sives. Rhode Island followed. Connecticut and Michigan were now nobly seeking to follow their worthy example.

After showing the firm reliance the South placed upon the North to help hold their slaves in subjecn, and the often-repeated assurances from the I that it considered itself bound to do so, he fored his remarks by reading the letter of his old mater, Enach Price, and interspersed it with rehirks of his own, in his most forcible manner.

Parker Pollsbury said, since his friend Brown had them what auti-slavery had done, he would ask What slavery had done. It had still the countenance t d support of the nation. It had the army and nay at its command. It had commenced and carried the most unrighteous war that stands upon the world's history ;-it had corrupted the religion of he country, and by its wicked influence had created morbid sense of true moral greatness. There were but few mothers in America, whose desire was to be the mother of such men as John Quincy Adtue; the highest of their aspirations was to be the mither of a Methodist, a Baptist, a Whig or Democat. The high and glorious principle of moral featness had become almost wholly extinct in the Ceat mass of the American mind. He trusted the in would come, when even that which now seems great in Mr. Adams, will be reached and surpassel a the character of the future sons and daughters

The following resolutions, which had previously been offered and read, were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

1. Resolved, That the most serious obstacl to the pread and triumph of the principles of justice and manity is the perversion of the first day of the week, (the only resting and hearing day of the workpeople,) to the unhallowed purposes of sectarian arship, at the dictation of a priesthood, who are ether too ignorant, or too dishonest, to unfold the ample and subline doctrines of the gospel of truth. 2 Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of buth and freedom to rescue that day from such desecration, and to appropriate it to the great work of edeeming men from both secular and ecclesiastical despatism, in the true spirit of Him, who, whon debegaced as a Sabbath-breaker, rebuked the hypotrilical pretensions of his accusers, and declared the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the

3. Resolved, That the religion of Middlesex coun y, which anathematizes and excommunicates ch members for differences about infant baptisu talk it employs and pays men to butcher infants it Mexico, and hesitates not to vote the most bloody of these butchers into the highest offices in the na lien, is a compound of folly and depravity that find to parallel in the darkest ages of the past.

4. Resolved, That to sustain such a religion, by | CONGRESS - THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. attending on its worship, supporting its priesthood, partaking of its sacraments, or giving it any countemore than should be given to houses gambling or prostitution, is to encourage an order of things as much to be dreaded as open atheism.

On the whole, this is to be regarded as a very encouraging meeting for the cause in Middlesex county. A respectable number attended during the day. and in the evening the spacious hall was full. Close attention was given to the several speakers, and many persons gave evidence of a deep and practical interest in the great questions which had been con-JOHN E. GRANT. aidered. Scerelary pro tem

J. M. SPEAR'S LABORS FOR THE PRISONER.

Perhaps it may be interesting to some of my friends to be occasionally informed of what I am doing for the prisoner. I improve an opportunity, at the close of my first month's individual labor, to assure them that I did not leave the Prisoner's Friend because I intended by any means to abandon the enterprise in which I have been busily engaged for the last three years, but because I saw that a distinct field of labor was opened to me; into which I felt moved to enter, and I saw that in that field there was as much labor for me to perform as I could well do. I desired to visit the prisoner frequently in his lonely cell, to assist him by gathering his friends around him, by pleading his cause in the courts, by aiding him, when discharged, to find employment, or by returning him home to his family; and I desired also to travel and lecture on crime and its treatment, as opportunity offered-all of which I clearly perceived I could not well do, and at the same time be an editor and proprietor of a weekly paper. One month has now passed away since I ommenced my individual labors. During that time, I have assisted some forty persons, have distributed n the cell of the prisoner more than one hundred copies of the Prisoner's Friend, have made frequent visits to prisons, have bailed some, paid some fines, helped the children of the prisoner, gathered his friends around him, plead his cause in the courts, returned him to his family and friends, and have given lectures in Roxbury, Boston, Newburyport and Ber-

It would, perhaps, interest the readers of the Liberator, should I give some account of individual cases of persons whom I have assisted. To gratify them, I will mention two or three cases.

A native of Maine had taken several watches and other property. He appeared in court without money, without counsel, and without friends. I felt moved to help him, and became bail for his appearance at court, to the amount of three hundred dollars. He returned to his boarding house, where he was kindly received. I learned that he was connected with one of the best families in Massachusetts He had never been guilty of crime before. A statement of facts was made in his behalf in the court, several friends kindly came torward and testified to his previous good conduct, and the humane judge decided that he might be released by paying a fine of fifty dollars, and giving bonds to the amount of four hundred dollars for future good conduct. The money was borrowed, the fine was paid, ball obtained, he was released, and immediately commenced labor for his former employer.

A young man from B-, Maine, who had been in prison, desired to return home to his family and friends, but was destitute of means. On the evening of the day, he called on me for aid. I lectured in the Suffolk Street Chapel in this city. I mentioned his case there, and informed the congregation that I wanted means to pay his passage home. A benevolent gentleman who was listening to me, came forward, and offered me a free ticket. He was connected with the Eastern Rail-Road. The next day be was supplied with food, and he left Beston for

A mother who was in prison, desired me to find her children. She had been unexpectedly arrested when she was away from home, and had not had an opportunity to see them, or to send word where she was. After a great deal of inquiry, I found the wretched cellar where she had lived. Her children knew not what had become of their mother, though she had then been in prison a week or more. Her husband was lame and blind, and was then in the poor house. The wife had always maintained a good fir advanced to allow men to make New-England character, and was, I think, innocent of the crime for which she was imprisoned. I took the little girl, others, baying invited him to who was about five years of age, home to my house. Mrs. Spear washed her and clothed her, and we took care of her by the aid of friends, until I obtained a pardon for the mother, when she once more joyfully took her child to her arms.

A friend from Hopkinton called on me. One year before, he had taken a boy whom I found in prison. He had no father, and his mother was unable to provide for him. He had now done well, could make a good boot, and earn twelve dollars per month. These facts encouraged me to labor for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

Assisted by the wise counsel, and the substantia aid of several good Riends, I hope to continue my labors for the salvation of the sinner, and the refor-

mation of the criminal. JOHN M. SPEAR.

DAWN MILLS, CANADA WEST, March 25, 1848.

RESPECTED FRIEND WM. LLOYD GARRISON: Many of the readers of your paper having manifested a lively and enduring interest in the cause of the fugitives from slavery, in their transition state, as also in their asylums, I cannot justify myself in withholding from them such information as they ought to possess. You had the kindness, a few weeks since, to publish a notice for me, which, perhaps, made the impression that my continuance in this field of labor was very uncertain. I intended to make 'p' such an impression, for the purpose of burdening others a little, with the responsibility of sustaining these engaged in promoting their welfare. In consequence of debts incurred during the last two years, sequence of debts incurred during the last two years, pronounced. In the ever in the midst of much sickness and affliction, one of

to, that of the venerable Clarkson- Go on, regard-

As a dauntless pioneer in the great cause of universal freedom, may Heaven's Eternal King nerve up your arm for the conflict—make you strong for the battle against principalities, and the udverse powers of oppression, superstition, and bigotry, and Thore is a new to be supposed to the conflict. The superstition is a superstition of the conflict. The superstition is a superstition of the conflict. The superstition is a superstition of the conflict. As a dauntless pioneer in the great cause of unispare you to witness the happy consummation, when the beautiful banner of the Prince of Peace shall wave triumphantly over the nations of the earth.

Very respectfully, thine,

What Next?—The authorities of the city of Charleston, S. C., have prohibited the sale of the 'Discipline of the Methodist Church, South,' because it relains a section of the general discipline of the Church which testifies to the 'great evil of slavery,' and inquires how it may be 'extirpated.' And the Annual Conference of that State have searctioned the uncomplaining submission of the Churchstone clery and laity to the restriction. So that the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in the singular position of having an authorized code of discipline. lar position of having an authorized code of disc pline which cannot be circulated among its men

In the U. S. Senate, April 3d-

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, moved that the resolution previously offered by himself, tendering the congra-tulations of Congress to the French people, be taken

On this motion an animated and interesting debate On this motion an animated and interesting debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Crittenden, Allen, Bag ley, and others, took part. On the one hand it was urged that for Congress to delay to recognize so grand a movement in behalf of human liberty, as had just been achieved in France, would be totally foreign to the principles and character of this country. What would be said if the United States, which claimed to be the chosen home of liberty, should hesitate to recognize and encourage the struggles of other nations to attain freedom for themselvas? On the other side, it was not yet certain whether the other nations to attain freedom for themselves? On the other side, it was not yet certain whether the movement of France would ultimately be an advan-tage to the projects of liberal and republican princi-ples of government. The experience of the past, in that country, was of a character to excite some doubt as to the consequences of the present attempt, and it would be more advisable to wait and see what the would be more advisable to wait and see what the developments would be. That time would enable us to judge; we need only wait till the assembling of the National Convention, to know of what kind the future institutions of France were to be, and whether her revolution was really an occasion of congratulation or not. Besides, it was urged that other business before the Senate required its atten-

Finally, the year and nays were demanded on M:

Finally, the year and mays were demanded on air.
Allen's motion, when they stood as follows: yeas 21,
nays 22.

House.—The rules were suspended by yeas and
nays, and a joint resolution, expressing the sympathy of Congress with the French people, on occasion
of their recent revolution, and the proclamation of

Republic, was introduced. No sooner had it been read, than several members rose to propose amendments, but before they were acted on, Mr. William Duer, of New York, moved that the subject be referred to a select com sisting of one member from each State of the

Mr. Donnel, of N. C , moved to lay the subject on The question to lay upon the table was taken by

yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas, II, nays, 154.

The general discussion of the resolution was en-

Ala., McClernand, of Ill., J. Ingersoll, Haskell, of Tenn., R Ingersoll, Cummings, of Ohio, Giddings, Bayley, of Virginia, Duer, of New York, and Tuck, of New Hampshire, The Commings, of Ohio, Giddings, of New Hampshire. The discussion was one of the most exciting that has taken place in the House during the session. The subject of slavery was in-troduced by Messrs. Giddings and Tuck, in connec-tion with the proclamation of the Provisional Govion with the proclamation of the Provisional Gov-rument of France, abolishing slavery in the French solonies, and produced a great deal of warm feeling. The debate was protracted till a late hour, when the House adjourned, Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., having the floor on the subject for to-morrow.

Remarkable Phenomena at Ningara Falls - The Buffalo Express of March 31 has the following: 'The water in the Niagara River at the village of Black Rock, fell, night before last, three feet lower than it was ever known before, and during the day esterday rose again only about six inches. The tage of the water in the river is frequently chang-d by strong northeast gales, that force the water in he lake towards its western extremity; but a fall u unparalleled—and at a time when severe storms re seldom known, and while the weather is so ex

are seldom known, and while the weather is so exceedingly mild and propitious here—can scarcely be
accounted for from such a cause. The water in our
harbor has not perceptibly receded.

A letter from Niagara Falls, of March 30th, says
—'The Falls of Niagara can be compared to nothing but a mere mill-dam this morning! In the
memory of the oldest inhabitants, never was there
so little water running over Niagara's awful precise as at this moment! Hundreds of people are now witnessing that which never has, and probably never may again be witnessed on the Niagara River. Last night at 11 o'clock, the factories led from the waters of this majestic river were in full operation, and at 12 o'clock the water was slutt off, the wheels suddenly ceased their evolutions, and every thing suddenly ceased their evolutions, and every thing was hushed into silence. Various are the conjectures as to the cause;; the most reasonable of which is that Lake Erie must be making a grand delivery of ice, and that the mouth of Niegara, although large, is not quite enough to take in the whole at once, and that the consequences are, back water. Two men this moving seek in the age, constitute of the way across the river, from the head of Goat Landa toward the Canada shore—the wheeling was Island toward the Canada shore—the wheeling was excellent, the rock being os smooth as a floor. They drove outside of the island known as Allen's Island, and turned round—a thing which never before occurred! The Table Rock' on the Canada side of the river looks rather hard up; the veil which has always protected it from public obser-vation has been removed, and nature's works have been left exposed to the gaze of a cold and criticis-

C. C. BURLEIGH.-This distinguished advocate of the oppressed, preached last Sabbath, both fore-noon and afternoon, in the Freewill Baptist Church at Waterford, Mr. Peck, greatly to his own credit, and the edification of his people, as well as of many damental principles of Christianity were presented by Mr. B, with an cioquence and power rarely ex-celled. There was not in all his remarks a single sectarian word, nor any thing that could wound the feelings of any true disciple of Christ: but much to excite the deepest reverence of his hearers for God, and their warmest compassion for his suffering chil-dren. At 4 o'clock P M., Mr. B. spoke on Capital Punishment in the Methodist Church at Millville.— Blackstone Chronicle.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal of the 6th con- Illinois .- By the returns from southern Illino tains the following account of a skirmish on the river Juan de Nicaragua: -

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Medway arrived yesterday, from Chagres. She brings accounts of a skirmish on the river San Juan between the detachment which lately left this island in the Alarm frigate and Vixen steamer, and the Span at San Juan de Nicaragua. It is stated that fire six of her Majesty's troops were killed, and an off cer of the Vixen severely wounded. It is also said. that between 70 and 80 of the Spaniards were killed, and a great many made prisoners by the English. Several of the strongholds of the Spaniards had also been taken, and a sufficient force lest in possession of them.

Hayti.-We have received full files of Port au Hayti.—We have received tull ales of Port an Prince papers to March 5th. The country was quiet. The session of the Legislature, by decree of Feb. 23d, was prorogued to Sept. 21st. The accession to the Presidency of the Republic, of Faustin Soulouque, was celebrated on the 1st of March with much pump and solemnity. Salutes of artillery resounded at intervals throughout the day. The people and

the laborers here was in danger of losing the humble shelter he had fitted up with his own hands for himself and family.

It gives me pleasure to say, to the praise of God's abounding grace, that the kind and timely interposition of a few friends at the East, who are entitled to his lasting gratitude, such a calamity was obviated. He is now at his post, having for his cherished motto, that of the venerable Clarkson—' Go. on, regard-to, that of the venerable Clarkson—' Go. on, regard-to of the whole number of patients, 5780 were natives of England, 402 of Prussia, 166 of Scotland, 170 of Switzerland, 308 of the State of New York, 244 Switzerland, 308 of the State of New York, 244 You have my sincere thanks for sending me the Liberator, which is much read by others, as well as myself.

There is a young man who claims to be their child, and who says he was kidisapped eight years since, carried to Richmond, Va., in company with some other boys, and there sold into slavery. Having escaped from the prison-house, he wishes to hear about his parents. Information can be left at 22 Spruce street.—A. Y. San.

Melancholy Casualty.—In Philadelphia, Monday morning, Mr. Joseph S. Richards, a vinegar man-ufacturer, was awaked by groads which appeared to proceed from his vat; he immediately jumped up went into his factory, and found that a negro hat fallen into the vat. In his endeavors to get him out Mr. Richards was sufficiated with the gas. The ne ground Richards both perished.

of the revolution, died at Albany on Wednesday, in the 94th year of his age.

missionary at Kau Mendi, in Africa, has been brief-ly mentioned in our columns. The Christian Intel-ligencer says that letters have been received at the encer says that letters have been received a con-ice of the American Missionary Association, con-ming the report of his death, and giving an ac-ont of his last illness. The reigning chief of that matry regards the mission with favor, and a rein-recement of missionaries will be sent out in the

Jesse Wood descended to the bottom of the river, to clothed in Capt. Taylor's sub-marine apparatus, to the scenes of former temptation, and in a short time the doors of the prison again close upon them, hardened, reckless and abandoned.

Solution to be dead. He had been submerged in the apparatus many times before, and his death was supposed to be caused by apoplexy.

Died in Washington city, on the 22d ult, Alta-

Died in Washington city, on the 22d ult, Altamont, a colored man, in the 9d th year of his age. He was proverbial for stern integrity and fidelity. When the Revolution broke out, Altamont was given to Col. George Washington, by his nephew, and was with his young master in all the leading battles in the South, ending with he siege of Yurktown.

We would be ready at the door of the House of Correction to meet them, to assure them that they have true friends, and that we have ready for them a respectable home. Many, we are sure, would most thankfully put themselves under our guidance, and if only a few, or one even can be saved, who will say that we have labored in vain?

To accomplish much, we want not only pecuni-

ish troops from Hoppertown.

Dreadful Conflict—Eight Hundred Killed.—A severe battle took place on the 4th September, at the Feejee Islands, between the chiefs and the people of Alban and Reca, in which the latter were detended, but escaped, with a number or their adherents, 29th to Juva Harbor, seven miles west of Rena Roads, where they intended to settle, all the habitations of Rena being burnt to the ground by the chiefs of Al-bau. The number of slam on both sides amounted to upwards of eight hundred, the bodies of whom still remain exposed there. Fortunately for the mis-sionaries, the scene of warfare occurred at some dis-tance from their location.

Decrease of the Army.—'Chaparral,' the Mexican correspondent of the N. O. Crescent, complains of the slow process of recruiting, while they are 'burying nearly a regiment a month,' in dlexico. He ways regard to General Soctt:

'There is no doubt but the recall of Gen. Scott there is no doubt but the recall of Gen. Scott has emboldened some of these Mexican States to drop the peace garb they wore a short time since—they considered him invincible, and I seriously believe the terror of his name was worth a good half dozen regiments to accommod and uny to the army in Mexico, that which brought his recall.'

Daring Outrage .- Some robbers entered the house of Benjamin Fenner, in Providence, on the number of Benjamin Fenner, in Providence, on the night of the 16th ult., and not finding the booty they expected, abused the persons in the house, (Mr. Fenner and two sisters, all aged people,) bruising them all more or less. The Governor of Rhode Island has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the villains.

Heavy Damages.—A jury in Philadelphia, last week, gave the lady plaintiff a verdict of ten thousand dollars in a breach of promise case. The jury were influenced by a strenuous attempt on the part of the defendant, to make it appear that the plaintiff had been unchaste before her unfortunate acquaintance with him—sh attempt made in an atrocious way, and doubtless considered by the jury to have utterly failed.

Melancholy Accident .- The following extract from letter dated 'Le Roy, March 20th, communicates

A painful and fatal accident occurred last evening, in the family of L. S. Bacon. One of the gas lamps exploded, and burnt both of his children.—
They died before morning. The servant girl may not live through the day. Mr. Bacon had gone to Rochester.—[Alb. Eve. Jour., Friday.

Illinois—By the control of his children.—
Ill

it is now rendered certain, say the Chicago papers, *that free negroes are prohibited from coming into that state; or, in other words, they have adopted the 'black laws' of Ohio. The majority on the Constitution is from 30 to 40,000.

Tr The Boston Whig-the best authority-says At Blackstone 7 32, Marlboro' 63c., Norththe report that Charles Francis Adams is about to publish the works of his father, is purely a fiction.

We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, that Capt. John Warwick, of Amberst county, Va., who Capt. John Warwick, of Amberst county, Va., who died a few days since, manuaitted, by his will, all his servants, numbering between 70 and 80. He has made ample provision for their removal, outfit, and settlement in one of the Western States.

fice over the First Congregational Society in Med-

In the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented a me-morial praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The Senate refused to receive it, by a vote of 7 to 23.

Spirits from the Vasty Deep. .- The packet sloo Railroad, on her passage from Nantucket to Cotnit, on Sunday picked up forty-one barrels of spirits. They were probably a portion of the cargo of the schooner M. Klotts, which was on the Horse Shoe on the previous Thursday. Shoe on the previous Thursday.

A late arrival at New Orleans, from Brazos Santiago, brings intelligence that the steamer Franklin was blown up by an explosion of her boilers, on the Rio Bravo del Norte, and four lives lost. Among the killed was a captain Dunn, who was acting as clerk of the Franklin.

Homicide.-There are six persons now in the Philadelphia county jail, for murder.

Fire in Meriden.—The iron foundery of Mr. Jon-athan Leonard, in the east part of Meriden, Connec-ticut, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, the 23d ult. Loss \$5000—insured at the Concord Mutual for \$2000.

The Hon. Mr. Black, a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, died in Washington on the night of the 3d inst.

Connecticut Election.—The election in this State has resulted in the complete triumph of the Whigs; they having beyond doubt elected the State Ticket by the people, six of the eight sheriffs, and a major ity of both branches of the Legislature.

Missing Immigrant Ship.—The Traveller states that the British barque Thalia sailed from Cork, Ircland, for Boston on the 5th of November last, with two bundred immigrant passengers—since which time nothing has been heard of her, and there is but year little doubt her there is but bt but that she has gone down at sea with her living cargo.

Oi 106,000 emigrants, says the Liverpool Mercury, who lately crossed the Atlantic for America 6000 perished during their voyage, 4100 on their arrival, 5200 were sent to the hospital, and of those who settled in towns, 1900 died.

License in Vermont.—It is stated that upon an offi-cial canvass of the votes, it is found that Vermont has given a majority of 13 for the sale of spirits.

Death of Res. Mr. Raymond .- The death of this FAIR IN AID OF THE PRISONER'S FRIEND

The members of the Prisoner's Friend Association propose holding a Fair, commencing May let, and continuing three days. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the furtherance of the objects of this Association, among which are these:

country regards the mission with favor, and a reinforcement of missionaries will be sent out in the first vessel thither bound. There were ninety-three children in the mission school at the last advices.

Highway Robbery. — Mr. Josiah Childs, of Natick, was found near his residence in that town, on Saturday evening, hadly bruised and nearly senseless, and robbed of his wallet and money. Two Irishmen, named Michael and William Riley, arrived by the railroad that day, hired Mr. Childs to take them and their baggage to the Water Works, and on his return he was assaulted by them. They were arrested, the wallet and part of the money was found upon them, and they were examined and committed to jail at East Cambridge for trial.

Fire and Loss of Life.—A fire broke out in New York on the morning of the 2d inst., in Duane street, in a sugar house, owned and occupied by Dennis Harris, which was totally destroyed. The front of the building fell, and killed George Karr, assistant engineer, and Henry Fargis, assistant forcman of Engine No. 38. Several others were badly wounded, including two policemen. Loss of property large—partly insured.

Geset Fire in Market and part of the money was board, until employment can be procured for them.

ally to give freed prisoners a suit of clothes, or few days board, until employment can be procure

erty large—partly insured.

Great Fire in Manchester, N. H.—Two large wooden buildings, belonging to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, were wholly destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Some hundred operatives are out of employment by this casualty. This is one of the oldest cotton manufacturing companies in the country, having been in operation over thirty years. It was at these mills that the celebrated A. C. A. Tickings were manufactured, known all over the world for their excellence. The value of the mills with the machinery destroyed is \$100,000—
Boston Transcript.

Death while submerged in Captain Taylor's Sub-Marine 3pparatus.—A melancholy death happened at Pamonkey, on the Potomac, on Sunday. Francis Jesse Wood descended to the bottom of the river in the country having sub-marine apparatus, to clothed in Capt. Taylor's sub-marine apparatus, to the country of the country of the country of the whole submerged in the country of the co

and was with his young master in all the leading battles in the South, ending with he siege of Yorktown.

At New Prospect, Bergen County, N. J., on the 24th ult., Mrs. Charity Berry, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and ten years. She was married during the revolutionary war, and was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom still survive. Her husband was captain of a militia company in active service, and who added in driving the British troops from Hoppertown. accomplishing this object, we shall doubtless su

ceed.

Any description of articles will be acceptable, and will be gratefully received by the Committee of Arrangements, or by either of those whose names are appended to this circular, either before or on the 29th of April, Gilts of flowers and refreshments will be very acceptable May morning.

MRS. SAM'L. MAY.
B. H. GREENE. OTIS EVERETT, JR. E. F. MERRIAM. SAM'L HALL, JR.
O. H. MATHER.
A. G. FARWELL.
S. B. CRUFT.

E. HILDRETH. H. G. POLLAR W. E. RUSSEL O. PECK. I. JENKINS.

L. A. RICHARDS.
FRANK B. FAY.
GOULD.
JOHN FARBINGTON.
NOAH WIGGIN.
CHARLES PETERS.
CHABLES CHASSEN CHARLES CLASSEN. MISS MARTHA DICKINSON.

" H. A. W. PECK.

" M. L. GOULD.

" MARY F. TOMPKINS.

" MARY ANN WHEELER.
Misses NEWMAN. THAYER. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. MRs. MAY, 88 Atkinson St., " HALL, 4 High St.
Miss TOMPKINS, 38 Cornhill,
ABEL TOMPKINS, 38 Cornhill,
FRANK B. FAY, 38 India St.

BOSTON, MARCH 24, 1848.

Of Money received from March 4, to April 1, 1848. Received from the following friends in Methuen,

- 5 00 Lewis Ford 3, Elbridge Sprague 1, Solomon From Josiah Hayward, Salem, 3, Bourne

23 00 John Levy, Lawrence, Received of S. S. Foster, Agent, for collecons by him, viz :-

Lockport 3 50, Jones' Cove 4, Annisquam 1 48,

from friends, as follows:— C. O. Nichols I, Jiel Smith 25c. Metapho Kendall 28c, C. L. Joscelyn 25c, fl

Carter 25c, Amos Newell 10c. Christopher Gates, John Show, Jonas Golburn, Edward Knapp, George E. Risdale, J. W. Barns, George E. Rugg, Junes Gris-sbn and E. Gates, each 25c, Dr. C. C. Field I, Volney Hills 25c, Michael Daman 25c, Bartimas Carter 50c, Chauney Carter 26c, I. F. Legate 25c, Abel Bow ers 50c, Dennis Derby 16c, Ozias Morse 50c, Laura Lincoln 50c, James H. Carter 50c, C. Whitcomb 10c, Solomon Carter 1, Snell Wade 1, Asher, A. D. Yaw 50c, E. Page, Lrander Woods, Jos. Collins, John Nourse, Abby Nourse, D. A. Proctor, John Maynard, Jr., Wm. Durant, Levi Johnson, A. G. Lyon, Isaac Smith, L. Henry, F. Howe, I. M. Eaton, Luther Longley, Josiah Rugg, John Wetherbe, Daniel Maynard, Franklin Carter, John H. Locke, Franklin Legate, B. F. Blodget, Dana Graham, David Howe, 2d, Luke Chase, George H. Taylor, T. H. Bennett, John Maynard and Henry, Harris, each 25c, making a total of served of Samuel May. Jr., for collections. Snell Wade 1, Asher A. D. Yaw 50c.

Received of Samuel May, Jr., for collections, as follows :--From Wm. Ashby, Newburyport, Collection at quarterly meeting of Bristol
Co. A. S. Society, at Fail River,
From friends at Neponset, by H. W. Blanch. Received of Parker Pillsbury, for collections,

At North Dennis, was to all no to Malden, balance, Of Austin Bearse, from proceeds at Centreville Fair. Received of Wm. W. Brown, for collections, as follows :-From Worcester North Division A. S. Society,

Burlington, H. W. Foster, Lowell, I. E. Grant, do., Reuben Locke, Jr., Stoneham, to redeem pledge, ed from Mrs. Eliza L. Pollen, to re-

rom sale of articles prepared by ladies at Cambridge, for Fair, and since sold by SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

Brookline, April 1, 1848.

NORFOLK COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY

The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society will be held at DEDHAM, in the Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY, April 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the day and evening. W. L. Garrison, Wendell Philips, Samuel May, Wm. W. Brown and other speakers, will attend the meeting, and a very interesting occasion is anticipated. A general rally from all parts of the County, and from other parts of the State, is earnestly entreated, and confidently hoped. EDMUND QUINCY, Pres't.

ANNE W. WRETON, Secretaries.

TJ N. B. The PIC NIC plan, which has given such general satisfaction wherever tried, will be adopted on this occasion. Parties and individuals, therefore, attending the meeting, will bring their own provisions with them.

MPORTANT MEETING! A LARGE ATTENDANCE IS INDISPENSABLE.

The quarterly meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held on the 12th of April, Wednesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, at 21 Cornhill. Important business, absolutely necessary to the wel-

fare of the cause, calls for the presence of every mem-ber, and of all ladies interested. S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

A self-emancipated slave from North Carolins, proposes the following series of meetings, relying upon the influence of the friends in each place to aid the cause along.

Friday, Satur. and Sun., Providence, R. 1. Mass., Monday,
Tues and Wed., 11 and
Friday, Saturday, le lies tode lles 1015 Tuesday, well of man Wednesday, Cambridge, "
South Boston, "

WILLIAM W. BROWN.

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So ciety, will lecture in the towns named belifollows:-Wednesday, Pawtucket

Franklin, Bellingham, Sunday, 4 16. Tuesday, 4 18. Uxbridge, Whitinaville, Thursday, 20. -99 Sutton, Milibury, Sunday, Tuesday, " 25. Will the friends in these places be so kind as to make all needful arrangements, as to place, noti-fication, &c., for the above meetings?

PROGRESS OF THE ART OF DENTISTRY. The in-PROGRESS OF THE ART OF DEXTISTRY. The ingenuity of our most skilful dentists is kept on the qui wire by rival efforts to make improvements in their profession, which is one of considerable importance in this masticating world. Several new inventions have been announced lately. Dr. Morton, No. 19 Tremont Row, has been particularly successful in contriving gold plates for artificial teeth, and has given the most perfect satisfaction in some recent operations of a very difficult nature. The gold used by him, instead of solder for uniting the plates, is twenty carrets fine, and can never prove plates, is twenty carrets fine, and can never prove detrimental to the teeth, affect the breath, or impart a metalic taste. These are highly important desiderata in the art. - Roston Boxton

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but no body knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gave Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound syrup of wild cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Ashma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine ever known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in caring pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the fasuity, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry pos-sesses a principle heretofore unknown among med-

None genuine unless signed 1. BUTTS on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washing. ton street, Boston, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

DIED-In Worcester, March 24, much lamentlaughter of James Davenport, Esq., of West Boyls ton, aged 27 years.

WANTED.

A situation on a farm by a boy 10 years old. His parents will furnish his clothing. Inquire at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

ATHOL WATER CURE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of invalids, especially those suffering from chronic disease, to his Hydropathic establishment in Athol, Mass.

His house was opened for the reception of patients last season, and it is believed offers excellent facilities for a philosophic and thorough course in Hydro-pathy. The supply of water is abundant, and in ites for a philosophic and thorough course in Hydropathy. The supply of water is abundant, and in purity has been pronounced 'equal to water on a distilled.' The location is quite eligible, being but a short distance from the V. & M. R. Road. The vicinity abounds in a variety of scenery, and has charming grounds for walks and rambles. So that with the water, suitable regimen, mountain sir, and exercise, patients can scarcely fail to obtain the heathful results for which they labor. heathful results for which they labor.

heathful results for which they labor.

The following case illustrates this remark! Mrs. B., wife of Dea. B., of Warwick, Mass., aged about thirty-five years, was brought to me last August. Her case presented the following phenomena. If placed in an erect position, and left unsupported, she forthwith fell backward to the ground. If being well supported, she made an effort to walk, either foot, when carried forward, despite her efforts to the contrary, would cross the other. She had been in this condition nearly a year. Her treatment commenced the 16th of Sept., and was continued to the 25th Oct, omly, when she left, so far recovered as to be able to walk half a mile with ease. Since her return to her family, she has continued her baths with corresponding improvement in her health. She now attends to her domestic duties, and with the assistance of a small girl, does the work of her familassistance of a small girl, does the work of her fami-

Patients are desired to bring three comfortables, one pair of woolen blankets, one pair of sheets, half a dozen towels marked, with old linen for bandages.

Terms, from 5 to 10 dollars per week, according to the necessities or choice of the patients. Those who are less particular in the selection of rooms, or are willing to occupy them in common with others, will be charged less.

GEORGE HOYT GEORGE HOYT.

Athol, March, 1848.

BOOKS!

THE SLAVE, or Memoirs of Archy Moore Seventh edition. Two vols. in one. Price Letter to the People of the United States, touching the matter of Slavery. By Theodore Parker—25 cents.

The Sabbath Question, by C. C. Burleigh, 10 cts.
Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by C. C. Burleigh, 25 cents.
Anti-Slavery Melodies, 25 cents.
For sale by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill.
Feb. 4.

NEW BOOKS.

SOME Thoughts on the most Christian use of the Sunday. A Sermon preached at the Melodeon, on Sunday, Jan. 30, by Theodore Parker. Price, 15

Piles Prauds: or the admissions of the Church against the Inspiration of the Bible. By Parker Pillsbury. Price 10 cents.

Narrative of Heary Watson, a Fugitive Slave written by himself. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Just published, and for sale by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhell, where may also be had Mr Prince's excellent work on the History of the Bible.

April 7th.

3on

POETRY.

LINES, On revisiting a Scottish BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

And call they this Improvement ?- to have changed My native Clyde, thy once romantic shore, Where Nature's face is banish'd and estranged, And heaven reflected in thy wave no more; Whose banks, that sweeten'd Mayday's breath before Lie sear and leasters now in summer's beam, With soety exhalations covered o'er; And for the daisied green-sward, down thy stream Unsightly brick lanes smoke, and clanking engines

Speak not to me of swarms the scene austains; One heart, free tasting Nature's breath and bloom Is worth a thousand slaves to Mammon's gains. But whither goes that wealth, and gladdening whom See, left but life enough and breathing-room The hunger and the hope of life to feel, Y on pale Mechanic bending o'er his loom, And Childhood's self as at Ixion's wheel, From morn till midnight task'd to earn its littl

Is this Improvement ?- where the human breed Degenerate as they awarm and overflow, Till toil grows cheaper than the trodden weed, And man competes with man, like foe with foe, Till Death, that thins them, scarce seems public woe?

I mprovement !- smiles it in the poor man's eyes, blooms it on the cheek of Labor ?- No-To gorge a few with Trade's precarious prize, We banish rural life, and breathe unwholeson

Nor call that evil slight! God has not given This passion to the heart of man in vain, For Earth's green face, th' untainted air of Heaven And all the bliss of Nature's rustic reign. For not alone our frame imbibes a stain From fætid skies; the spirit's healthy pride Fades in their gloom-and therefore I complain, That thou no more through pastoral scenes shoulds

My Wallace's own stream, once romantic Clyde !

Note .- The condition of the Scotch mechanic and laborer has not improved since Campbell wrote the above lines. Efforts making to obtain for them a little fresh air and recreation on Sunday, their leisure day, are steadily withstood by Sir Andrew Agnew and his grim friends; but with a good prospect that they will not be successful.

From the North American and United States Gazette. FRANCE IS FREE. MY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

A great voice wakes a foreign land, And a mighty murmur sweeps the sea, While nations, dumb with wonder, stand To note what it may be ;-

The word rolls on like a hurricane's breath, . Down with the tyrani-come life or death, France must be free!'

"Upharsin' is writ on the Orleans wall, And it needs no prophet to read the word-The King has flown from his palace hall, And there the mob is heard !

They shout in the heat of their maddened glee-(What sound can compare with a nation's cry, When it leaps from bondage to liberty?) The voice sweeps on like a hurricane's breath, And the wondering world hears what it saith, 1 France, France is free!

The rough-shed foot of the people tramps Through the silhen sooms of royalty, And over the floor the mirrors and lamps Lie like the shattered monarchy ! They have grasped the throne in their irony, And have borne it aloft in mockery ; But as if the ghost of a king might be Still wielding a shadowy sceptre there, They dash it to earth, and trample it down, Shivered to dust, with the Orleans crown, And shout with a voice that rends the air, · France. France is free!

Oh, joy to the world! the hour is come. When the nations to freedom awake, When the royalists stand agape and dumb, And monarchs with terror shake ! Over the walls of majesty

And the eyes of the bondmen, wherever they be, Are lit with their wild desire. Soon, soon shall the thrones that blot the world, Like the Orleans, into the dust be hurled, And the word roll on, like a hurricane's breath Till the farthest slave hears what it saith,

> From the Pennsylvania Freeman. 'TIS GOOD TO LIVE. A THANKSGIVING

I thank thee, Father, that I live! I thank thee for these gifts of thine-For bending skies of heavenly blue, And stars divine :

Arise, arise, be free!

For this green earth, where wild, sweet airs, Like freest spirits, joyous stray,For winding stream, and trees, and flowers, Beside its way.

But more I thank thee for true hearts That bear sweet gifts of love to me, Whom mine enfolds, and feels that this

Is love of thee. Warm from their spirits spreads around An atmosphere serene-divine-

Magnetical, like golden baze, Encircling mine. To day I bless thee most for power-It draws me, Father, nearest thee-

To love all thine, e'en though they give No love to me In stillness deep I walk a land

Where spirit-forms my footsteps greet, And beauteous thoughts-an angel band, Chaunt low and sweet. Drear hours I know will darkly come.

Like April days of cloud and rain : But thus must hearts, like wintry fields, Grow green again. I thank thee, Father, that I live !

Though wailings fill this earth of thine; To labor for thy suffering ones Is joy divine ! And even I, so weak and poor,

May bear some word of life from Thee : A beam of hope may reach some heart Even through me.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE Short the hour for tear or sleep, Keep thy hand upon the plough; Toil must neither dream nor weep, Harvest comes by sweat of brow.

Ever look toward the light : Tarry thou no friend to greet; Wilful sleep is wakeless night, Earnest act has tireless feet. Search forever-searchers find; Ask forever-askers win; Only lary eye is blind, Want of will alone is sin

REFORMATORY.

THE WISDOM OF MAN IS FOOLISHNESS WITH GOD .- MASSACHUSETTS LEGIS. LATURE AND RELIGION.

TO JAMES HAUGHTON OF DUBLIN: DEAR JAMES-The above sentiment was neve nore deeply impressed upon my mind than at presmore deeply impressed upon my mind than at pres-ent. Know, then, that the people of Massachusetts for them. Only soldiers are cared for. Their moent. Know, then, that the people of them. Only soldiers are cared to profess to be the most civilized, enlightened, and rals, their souls, must be looked after, and their bo-Christian people on earth. The following is a specimen of their wisdom and piety. Bear in mind that this is the nineteenth century of the Christion eraand that this State is the offspring of PURITAN-

Before me is a Message of the Governor of Mas sachusetts, George N. Briggs, 'transmitted to the Honorable Senate, for the use of the Legislature,' January 20, 1848. It is 'A Report of the Commissioners, appointed under the resolve of April 26, 1847, to arrange a system for the Organization and Discipline of the MILITIA of this Commonwealth.'
These Commissioners are—Levi Lincoln, Henry K. Oliver, Lester Filley, Nathaniel P. Hathaway, and tion-DEATH. James Davis. The Report is addressed 'To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representa- using utmost endeavors to suppress it-DEATH. tives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.' It 3. Knowing of a seditious meeting, or of a sedicontains 94 octavo pages-the object of which is, to tion, and not giving information thereof to comprocure a more efficient organization of the military manding officer-DEATH. power of the State. The Introduction contains many strange positions, and encouraging admissions. But I pass by that, for the present, to notice the BILL, which is now before the Legislature, and on abandoning any post, fort, or guard—DEATH. which the collective wisdom and piety of the State, as represented in that supreme tribunal, is now deliberating with a view to enact it into a law. The Bill is headed as follows,-1 give the heading to tled to receive it-DEATH. show you that it is designed to be a solemn affair, clothed with the wisdom, intelligence and piety of what he received-DEATH. nearly one million of human beings, now composing the State :-

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Eight.

AN ACT

CONCERNING THE MILITIA. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa

tives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: BNROLMENT.

Now mark the very first line of the first section, and see who is to be enrolled. 'Section 1. Every able-bodied WHITE male cit-zen * * * shall be enrolled in the Militia,' &c.

thority and dignity, in the very first line of the Bill death. This is called a Christian Commonwealth, is an astounding exhibition of the folly, the mean- and it punishes men with death for doing what ness, the injustice and impiety of the Commission- Christianity expressly and positively requires. ers, and of the State in whose name and by whose Section 140 relates to officers; and they are to authority they speak and act. The mean and iniqui- cashiered, 'in addition to any other punishment tous pre judice against colon is appealed to, and none which may be lawfully inflicted-at the discretion of but WHITE men are allowed to be enrolled among a court martial." the 'defenders of liberty,' as the militia is called. The colored people are not exempted out of respect against the authority and government of the United to their consciences or rights, to favor them, but States. they are excluded in contempt for their color and 2. Using such language against the authority, condition-to mark them as a proscribed and inferior class. They are excluded from mingling with whites, not only in churches and schools, but even in the

in the State, if colored men were enrolled in it. Then, again, in section 30, touching eligibility to military office, this professedly wise and pious State

No idiot, lunatic, common drunkard, vagabond, pauper, nor person convicted of an infamous crime, nor any other than white able-bodied male citizens, shall be eligible to any military office.'

Here, you see, all colored men are classed with idiots, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, and excluded from all military offices. Not that I have any wish to see colored persons or any others enrolled in the militia, or elected to military offices. I think it would be as great a crime to join a military company, as to enlist into a band of highway robbers or of midnight assassins; and as great an offence against justice to be 'commander-in-chief of the army,' as to be commander-in-chief of a band of pirates. Yet ! believe it is as mean and infamous to exclude a man from the army, on account of his color, as to exclude him, for that reason, from the social circle, a meeting-house, school or college.

What will you say-what will Ireland, England, ments or other property of his employers. Scotland-and what will every honest man and wonation by slavery, and of the cowardly and wicked nition'; for 'scandalous and infamous behavior;' ticians to Southern kidnappers. Are we not a high-rying a challenge'; for 'upbraiding others for rely intelligent, civilized and Christian people? But fusing to send or accept a challenge,' and for come, and look farther into this bill :

Art. 46, Sec. 142. Any non-commissioned cer or private, absenting himself from, or behaving piety of this State a little further.

INDECENTLY and IRREVERENTLY at divine worfour hours in addition thereto.

Thus the ministers and churches say to men, when the drum beats, the bell rings, or the bugle sounds, to call you to church-Stay away if yon dare, and it is committed :we will punish you with fines and imprisonment; or if you behave indecently or irreverently, when tempt toward the commander-in-chief or other there, we will fine and imprison you.' Oh! Liberty of conscience'! • Freedom to worship when and where we please'! These words are ever on the rior officer. tongues of the people of this State: and, in substance, they are in the Constitution : yet they say-Go to meeting, or we will immure you in a dungeon.' 'INDECENTLY'! 'IRREVERENTLY'! How definite! How intelligible! How wise! How pious! But who is to decide what are decency and reverence? The ministers, in conjunction with military officers, the Reverend commanders-in-chief of the churches, in conjunction with the profane commanders-in-chief' of the army.' Soldiers enter the churches, take their seats in the pews in front of the pulpits; and the ministers, elders, deacons and church members, together with the politicians, point to the statute book, and say to them- Sit still, look decently, look reverently, or we will thrust you into prison.' Thus men are to look decently and reverently at the word of command, and by statute law, and under pains and penalties. This, only in the meeting-house. No matter how 'indecently and irreverently' they may look in other places, and during six days of the week; the wisdom and piety of the State are not at all concerned how indecently and blasphemously they behave in all other places and times; but in the meeting-house, and on Sunday, they must put on their decent and reverent be havior, or be fined and imprisoned. See how the wise legislators and meeting-goers of this State look after Sunday and the meeting-house! The holy day and the holy temple! They immure a MAN,—the image of God, the temple of the Holy One, made but a little lower than angels, and crowned with glory,-in a loathsome dungeon, out of regard to Sunday and a meeting-house! Again :

Art. 47, same sect. Any officer guilty of profane cursing and swearing, for each offence, two dollars. Art. 48. Any non-commissioned officer or private, guilty of profane cursing and swearing, for each offence, not exceeding one dollar.

Thus this enlightened and Christian State, as she calls herself, puts down 'profane cursing and swearing by pains and penalties, and graduates the sin o llars and cents. If a man, with epauletts and skades, awears, he has committed two dollars

worth of sin; but the man who has no badge of lar's worth.

Besides, the State exercises this wise and piou care over only one particular class of men, i. e. military men. No matter whether any others go to meeting or not; no matter how indecently or irreverently they behave while there; no matter how much heir souls? And this in the 48th year of the 19th century of the Christian era-in a State boasting of being the most enlightened and pious State in the world!

But look at another section of this bill, and sec the climax of the wisdom, humanity and Christianity of the 'C mmon wealth of Massachusetts,' in General Court assembled.

Sect. 139. The offenders described in this section are liable to the penalty of death:

1. Beginning, exciting, causing or joining sedi-

2. Being present at a seditious meeting, and not

4. Desertion-DEATH.

5. Advising desertion-DEA'TH.

6. Misbehaving before an enemy-running away-

7. Speaking or doing any thing to induce others to do the like-DEATH. 8. Making known a watchword to any not enti-

9. Giving a parol, or watchword, different from

10. Foreing a safeguard-DEATH.

11. Harboring or protecting an enemy-DEATH. 12. Relieving them with money-DEATH.

13. Relieving an enemy with victuals-DEATH. 14. Relieving an enemy with arms and ammunition-DEATH.

15. Directly holding correspondence with, or givng intelligence to an enemy-DEATH. 16. Indirectly holding correspondence

giving intelligence to an enemy-DEATH. 17. Compelling the commander of any garris

post, fortress or guard, to surrender it-DEATH. 18. Compelling him to abandon it-DEATH. These crimes are created by the State. Not on of them would have any existence but for a special enactment. These professedly wise and pious peo-Thus, after all the solemn parade of wisdom, au- ple create eighteen crimes, and punish them with

1. Using traitorous and contemptuous language

government, or legislature of the State. 3. Refusing or neglecting to march to the

of rendezvous when ordered by the State. army; and not a military company could be formed 4. Refusing or neglecting to make any draft, when ordered by the State.

5. Disobeying any lawful order of the State 6. Refusing or neglecting to obey any precept of

order to call out the militia. 7. Advising or persuading any other officer or sol-

dier to do the like. 8. Using any reproach or provocation to another, in speech, gesture, or writing, to induce him to fight

9. Giving or sending a challenge to fight a duel. 10. Accepting a challenge to fight a duel. 11. Acting as second in a duel.

12. Promoting or carrying a challenge to fight a 13. Upbraiding another for not sending, or for re

fusing a challenge.

14. Getting drunk on guard or other duty.

15 Leaving his confinement before set at liberty by his employers.

16. Behaving in a seditious and infam-17. Wasting ammunition, military stores,

See how careful the good people man, the world over, say to this militia biff? What to look after the morals of their military officers. ought you to say? Give us the opinion of Great Commission men to steal, rob, marder, to burn Britain upon it. Give us your own, at any rate, houses and towns, and violate and murder the wo- time of harvest, when it was thought right to through the Liberator. It is but an exhibition of the men and children-and then punish them, at the disiron rule held over the religion and politics of this cretion of a court martial, for 'wasting their animutruckling of northern ministers, churches and poli. for 'getting drunk'; for 'sending, receiving, or carfusing to obey any order of their employers.' But come, dear friend, and look into the wisdom and

The offenders described in the following section ship, shall be fined not exceeding one dollar, and are to suffer such punishments as may be inflicted, for each offence after the first, to be confined twentyat the discretion of a court martial. It relates to officers and soldiers. They may be whipped, imprisoned, or even put to death, according to the nature of the offence, and the circumstances under which

Sect. 141. 1. Behaving with disrespect or con

2 Disobeying the lawful commands of his sup

3. Striking a superior officer. 4. Drawing or lifting up any weapon against

5. Offering any violence to him in the execution of his office.

6. Refusing to obey, resisting, drawing or lifting a weapon against, or offering any violence to, any officer of rank, inferior or superior

7. Refusing to submit to any officer attempting to arrest him. 8. Not keeping good order in any garrison of

9. Not redressing abuses and disorders 10. Being found one mile from camp without

leave in writing from the commandant. 11. Being out of camp, post or quarters, without leave of superior officer.

12. Refusing to retire to his quarters at the beat ing of the retreat. 13. Refusing to repair to the place of parade exercise, at the time fixed by the commandant.

14. Going from such place or rendezvous, with

15. Sleeping on his post, as sentinel Leaving post before regularly relieved.
 Giving false alarms, by any means. 18. Doing violence to any person bringing pr

ions to camp. 19. Insulting any such persons. 20. Using menacing words, signs or gestures, presence of a sitting court martia

21. Disturbing proceedings of said court, 22. Refusing to receive a prisoner delivered 23. Releasing a prisoner without authority from

the officer. 24. Allowing him to escape. 25. Refusing to notify to officer the [names an rimes of his prisoners.

Such is the power assumed by the people of the State over the persons and lives of men. DISCRE-TIONARY POWER to create crimes and to pun-

ish them -power to convert any and every act of a cyes, to cover up their folly, their shame, and their man's life into an offence, punishable with stripes, imprisonment and death. It is fearful, horrible, dictionally shape the reads gestures, signs and continues the shape of their progen tors. The Puritans are the fathers of New England and her descendant States; the abolical! Such are the words, gestures, signs and of Massachusetts claim the right to punish with cruel, barbarous, and bloody punishments. But this
State is not a sinner above all others. The laws of

Massachusetts claim the right to punish with cruel, barbarous, and bloody punishments. But this
State is not a sinner above all others. The laws of

Miles of the American Idea; of most things in

American that are good; surely of most things in

American that are good; surely of most things in

American that are good; surely of most things in

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American that are good; surely of most things in

American that are good; surely of most things in

American that are good; surely of most thing in

They seem made on purpose for their work of conquering a wilderness, and founding a State. It is

not with gentle hands, not with the dalliance of

official properties. this nation, of Great Britain and France, are exact-

And this is WAR. Every man who pleads for defensive war, pleads for this bill. There can be no army, no militia, no war, without these cruel and murderous laws and regulations. This professedly enlightened, civilized and Christian people hire me and pay them for the express purpose of committing theft, robbery, arson and murder, upon their feilow-beings. To discipline them and prepare them to perpetrate these crimes coelly, judiciously, skilfully and successfully, they organize them and put them under the above regulations. This militia bill should be headed :

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Repre

sentatives of Massachusetts :

The commissioners appointed by the ministers and churches of the State, in General Court assembled, to report a system for the organization and dis cipline of the people of this Commonwealth-for the more orderly and successful commission of theft, robbery, arson, rapine and murder, respectfully submit the following report.'

This bill, destined in a few days to become the law of the State, is a formal reversal of justice and humanity, and a deliberate abolition of the government of God. Every conceivable wrong and outrage is organized and legislated into just and righteous deeds. The ministers and churches look on and see their legislators, their agents, thus legalizing and sanctifying all crimes, and they raise not one note of remonstrance ; nay, they urge them on by their prayers and preaching to perpetrate the deed. Not a remonstrance against the bill has yet been present-

ed. Not one direct effort is yet made to defeat it. Excuse me for sending this through the Liberator. Through the same medium, I received your letter dated Feb. 8, 1848. It interested me and many oth ers deeply.

I have many things to write about the political, pecuniary and religious affairs of this nation. Our affairs with Mexico-the Treaty, its deceitful character, a mere procrastination of the day in which all Mexico, the West India Islands and Canada must come under the iron heel of American Slavery, usthe THE HELDE BY DISSOLVED. I could say much about our glorious Anti-Sabbath Convention, just held, and its impressive and truly Christian results You will see its Resolutions in the Liberator.

Mark-I claim my place at your dinner table ev ery Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock. I yield it to no man, present or absent; dead or alive.

H. C. WRIGHT. Dear love to all, Boston, March 28, 1848.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

Extracts from an excellent Discourse, entitled, Some Thoughts on the most Christian Use of the Sunday : preached at the Melodeon, on Sunday, Jan. 30th-by Theodore Parker.

In Catholic countries at the present day, the morning of Sunday is appropriated to public worship, the people flocking to church. But the afternoon and evening are devoted to society, to amusemen of various kinds. Nothing appears sombre, but every thing has a festive air; even the theatres are open. Sunday is like Christmas or a Thanksgiving open. Sunday is like Christmas or a Thanksgiving day in Boston, only the festive demonstrations are more public. It is so in the Protestant countries on the continent of Europe. Work is suspended, public and private, except what is necessary for the observance of the day; public lectures are sus-pended; public libraries closed; but galleries of paintings and statues are thrown upon and crowd pended; public libraries closed; but galleries of paintings and sanues are thrown open and crowd-ed; the public walks are thronged. In southern Germany, and doubless close here, young men and women may be seen in summer, of a Sunday after-noon, dancing on the green, the clergyman, Protesduring the week with other cares, and who gladly take the hours of their only leisure day to gain a little intellectual instruction. When England was with take the hours of the little intellectual instruction. When England was little intellectual instruction. When England was a Catholic country, Catholic notions of Sunday of course prevailed. Labor was suspended; there is an afterwards there with the course prevailed. Mr. Blackadder objected to the question, as an one one. enness. time of Elizabeth, the laws forbade labor, except in

sed were, and 'save the thing that God hath Some of the Protestants wished to reform sent. Some of the Protestants wished to reform those disorders, and convert the Sunday to a higher

Now, it is plain that in England, before the Reformation, the Sunday was not appropriated to its highest use; not to the highest interests of man- als in Great Britain. (A laugh.) kind; no, not to the highest concerns which the people at that time were capable of appreciating. The attempts made then and sub-

tion; that to other and counter reactious. The ill consequences of those movements have not yet censed on either side of the ocean.

The Paritans represented the spirit of reaction against ecclesiastical and other abuses of their time and the age before them. Let me do these men no injustice. I honor the heroic virtues of our fathers, not less because I see their faults; see the cause of their faults, and the occasion which demanded such masculine and terrible virtues as the Puritans en inscanno possessed. I speak only of their octrine of the Sunday;—they were driven from one extreme to the oth wise men, mad. They took mann,
Testament notions of the Sabbath; they interpreted-them with the most Pharisaical rigor, and then applied them to the Sunday. Did they find no warrant for that rigor in the New Testament—they found enough in the Old; enough in their own character, and their consequent notions of God. They thus introduced a set of ideas respecting the Subbath in the light of the New Testament, and not in that of the Mosaic dispensation, saw no evil in travelling on that day. (Applause.) After a few remarks from Mr. Miller, of Leith, in favor of Mr. Hildritch's motion, and some remarks from Mr. Blackadder and the Rev. Mr. Lockbart, from Mr. Blackadder and the Rev. Mr. Lockbart, in favor of Mr. Blackadder and the Rev. Mr. Lockbart, in the light of the New Testament, and not in that of the Mosaic dispensation, saw no evil in travelling on that day. (Applause.) After a few remarks from Mr. Blackadder and the Rev. Mr. Lockbart, from Mr. Blackadder and the Rev. Mr. Lockbart, in the light of the New Testament, and not in that of the Mosaic dispensation, saw no evil in travelling on that day. (Applause.) After a few remarks from Mr. Blackadder and the Rev. Mr. Lockbart, from Mr. Blackadder and the Rev. Mr. Lockbart, and their consequent notions of God. er, for oppression makes thereof utterly foreign both to the letter and spirit of the New Testament. They made Sunday a tertible day; a day of fear and of fasting, and of trembling under the terrors of the Lord. They even a facility of the Hebrew name—the Sabbath. The Catholics had said it was not safe to trust the Scriptures in the hands of the People, for an inspired. Word needed an Expositer also inspired. The abuse which the Puritans made of the Bible by their notions of the Sunday, seemed a fulfilment of the Catholic prophecy. But the Catholics did not see what is plain to all men now—that this very abuse Catholic prophecy. But the Catholics did not see what is plain to all men now—that this very abuse of Sunday and Scripture was only the reaction

of Sunday and Scripture was only the reaction against other abuses, ancient, venerated, and enforced by the Catholic church itself.

Every sect has some institution which is the symbol of its religious consciousness, though not devised for that purpose. With the early Christians, it was their love-feasts and communion; with the Catholics, it is their gorgeous ritual with its ancient date and divine pretensions,—a ritual so imposing to

of the Jewa; stern, cold, sad.

The Puritans were possessed with the sentiment of FEAR BEFORE GOD; they had ideas analogous to that sentiment, and wrought out actions akin to those ideas. They brought to America their ideas and sentiments. Behold the effect of their actions. Let us walk reverently backward, with averted are all of proportionate hugeness.

of New England and her descendant States; the fathers of the American Idea; of most things in effeminate fingers, that such a task is done. The work required energy the most masculine, in heart, head, and hands. None but the Puritans could have done such a work. They could fast as no men; none could work like them; none preach; none pray; none could fight as they found. men; none could work like them; none preach; none pray; none could fight as they fought. They have left a most precious inheritance to men who have the same greatness of soul, but have fallen on happier times. Yet this inheritance is fatal to mere imitators, who will go on planting of vine-yards, where the first planter fell intoxicated with the fruit of his own toil. This inheritance is dangerous to men who will be no wiser than their ancestors. Let us honor the good deeds of our fathers; and not eat, but reverently bury their honored bones. ored bones.

The Puritans represented the natural reaction

of mankind against old institutions that were absurd or tyrannical. The Catholic church had multiplied feast days to an extreme, and taken unnecessar pains to promote fun and frolic. The Puritan would have none of the Saints' days in their caler dar; thought sport was wicked, cut down May, poles, and punished a man who kept Christines after the old fashion. The Catholic church had neglected her golden opportunities for giving the people moral and religious instruction; had quite so much neglected public prayer and preacking too much neglected public prayer and preacting, but relied mainly on sensuous instruments—archi-tiecture, painting, music. In revenge, the Puritan had a meeting-house plain as boards could make it; tore the pictures to pieces; thought an organ 'was not of God,' and had sermons long and nu-'was not of God,' and had sermons long and nu-merous, and prayers full of earnestness, zeal, piety, and faith; in short, possessed of all desirable things except—an end. Did the Catholics forbid the People—the Bible, emphatically the Book of the People—the Puritan would read no other book; called his children Hebrew names, and re-enacted 'the laws of God' in the Old Testament, 'until we can make better.' Did Henry and Elizabeth un-derrete the People and overvalue the monarchyderrate the People, and overvalue the monarchy— Nature had her vengennee for that abuse, and the Puritan taught the world that kings, also, had a

joint in their necks.

The Puritane went to the extreme in many things: in their contempt for amusements, for what was graceful in man or beautiful in woman in their scorn of art, of elegant literature, even of nusic: in their general condemnation of the rus music; in their general condemnation of the past, from which they would preserve little, excepting what was Hebrew; that, of course, they over-honored as much as they undervalued all the rest. In their notions respecting the Sunday, they went to the same extreme. The general reason is obvious. They wished to avoid old abuses, and thought they were not out of the water till they were in the fire. But there was a special reason, also. The English are the most empirical of all nations. They love a fact more than an idea, and often cling to an historical precedent, rather than obey agreet to an historical precedent. historical precedent, rather than obey a great truth which transcends all precedents. This national tendency to external things, perhaps, helped lead them to these peculiar notions of the Sabbath. The precedent they found in 'the chosen people,' and established, as they thought, by God himself.

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the share olders of the Caledonian Railway Company, (says the Edinburgh Scotsman of Feb. 26th,) was held here yesterday, in the saloon of Gibb's Royal Hotel J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale, the chair man of the Company, presided.

Sir Andrew Agnew complained that the motion of which be had given notice against Sunday travelling, was put among the business to be transacted at the special meeting; and he insisted that they should now proceed to take it up.
Mr. Hildritch, seconded by Colonel Graham,
moved that they should now form themselves into

a special meeting, and take up the business set down to be transacted. Sir Andrew Agnew, seconded by Mr. Blackador predetermined work should be done on the railway on the Sabbath. The Hon, baronet tab 160 memorials from presbyteries, kirk-sessions, noon, dancing on the green, the clergyman, Protestant or Catholic, looking on and enjoying the cheerfulness of the young people. We think their mode of keeping Sunday is unholy; they, that ours is Jewish and Pharisaical. In Paris, sometimes, courses of scientific lectures are delivered after the hours of religious services, to men who are busy during the week with other cares, and who gladly to spread its contagious influence in the localities

nproper one. Mr. Hildritch said he wished to ascertain the fact, It was so after the Reformation. In the as it would show whether the honorable baronet came there with the interests of the Caledonian Railway in view, or with the intention of carrying out some crotchet or interest of his own.

Sir Andrew Agnew-I hold one share. (Hear, those disorders, and convert the Summy use. The government, and sometimes the superior shareholder, holding one share, then, it appears, for a long time interfered to prevent the restarcholder, holding one share, then, it appears, for the purpose of every half year bringing forward to be superior to be shared of allowing the ordinary to the purpose of every half year bringing forward to be superior to be shared to be superior to be shared to be superior to be shared to be superior Sports, a project the abuse. The Book of Sports, appointed to be read in churches, is well known to us from the just indignation with which the sports of the company to be sports. (Appliance and a slight hiss.)

ransacted. (Applause, and a slight hiss.) Mr. Blackadder—We cannot sit here, as

Mr. Campbell, bookseller, said the honorable baronet had spoken a great deal about the servants of the railway being employed on the Sunday .government, to enforce the observance of the day He (Mr. Campbell, did not know how the honora-for purposes not the highest, led to a fearful renc-ble baronet and his friends employed their own servants on that day, but he maintained that the persons engaged on the railway were honestly, justly, and usefully employed. (Hear.) The hon-crable buronet and his friends had openly avowed, in a pamphlet, that they carried on this system of annoyance and dispeace, in the hope that, by the dint of sheer pertinacity, they might ultimately dint of sheer pertinacity, they might ultimately succeed. (Hear.) With regard, however, to the theological opinions of Sir Andrew and his coadjutors, the company had nothing whatever to do. The railway was not made peculiarly for persons holding their theological opinions, but it was made for all men, Jew and Gentile alike, according to

> was declared to be as follows :- 7686 shares, o reaction 919 votes, in favor of Mr. Hildritch's moti

their love-feasts and communion; which its ancient date olics, it is their gorgeous ritual with its ancient date and divine pretensions,—a ritual so imposing to many; with the Quakers, who scorn all that is symbolic, the symbol equally appears in the plain dress and the plain speech, the broad brim, and there and thou. With the Puritans, this symbol was the Sannarm—not the Sunday. Their Sabbath was like themselves—austere, inflexible as their 'divine decrees;' not human and of man, but Hebrow and of the Jews; stern, cold, sad.

The Puritans were possessed with the sentiment The Puritans were possessed with the sentiment akin to Sannara were possessed with the sentiment Sannara were possessed w

VOLUME XVIII.-NO.14

THE ORIGINAL STORE!

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detail of their cases, as to the duration of their com plaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occupa-tion, &c. Address Post Paid-advice gratis. Note.—The most prevalent of all diseases incident to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may generally be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not long since made, it appears that upwards of our number of the present of the cold AND FIFTY THOUSAND die annually of Polmonary Complaints. TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. 1908 2019

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the Old School, and numerous patients can be con-sulted on application at the office. Midwifery is peculiarly successful under this treatment, and the mother that has been treated under the old and the new systems, is always ready to give her testimony in favor of the new, and squinst the old mineral practice.

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Their course of instruction will embrace the Ancient
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and Modern Languages, and usually pursued in Academics.

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